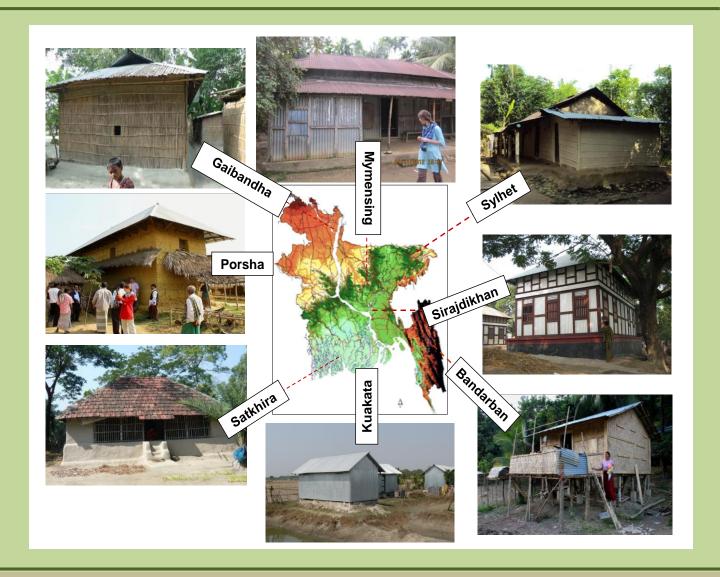
Development of

Disaster Resilient Affordable House Design for Different Regions of Bangladesh



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Summary

Natural disasters- flood, cyclonic tidal/storm surge, land slide, river bank erosion, drought and earthquakes are the main hindrance to the sustainable development of Bangladesh. In recent years, these have caused extra burden for the marginal people of the country jeopardising country's economic growth as a whole. Although it is a small country, its culture, disaster types, availability of building materials are diverse and the housing practices in different regions vary widely too. A large number of rural houses are damaged due to disaster on a regular basis and cause economic losses and sufferings to the people. Repetitive constructions of such houses also impart deterioration of the environment as much of the construction materials are obtained locally from surrounding nature and thus sustainable development is also hampered significantly. The past experiences on post-disaster shelter response have emphasised the need for more contextual approaches to develop disaster resilient lowcost rural houses. Based on lessons learnt from shelter response after Sidr 2007 and Aila 2009 cyclones, Caritas Bangladesh took an initiative jointly with BUET, Bangladesh and CRAterre-ENSAG of France to develop design of disaster resilient low-cost houses involving local communities. Also, attention was given to develop design of houses that can be built quickly after a disaster. To this context, a seven year project is being carried out in eight different geographic regions of Bangladesh. To develop the design, at first the local practices and availability of local materials were studied. Besides, it was considered essential to understand and accommodate the need and culture of the community. At the same time it is important to consider environmental issues. Three-stage community level meetings attended by people, leaders and local masons were held to gather their views, demand and experience. Properties of the local construction materials were ascertained from laboratory tests. Respecting local affordability and considering the service and environmental loads, designs were finalized based on FEM analyses. Model houses were constructed at the selected locations to demonstrate them to the local community with an aim that new design or at least some features would be replicated. Different treatment schemes for increasing the durability of materials were employed to study their effectiveness. Thirty five designs have been developed in this research for eight different geographic regions of Bangladesh which will be useful for any individual, the Government and NGOs for constructing disaster resilient sustainable rural houses. Performances of these model houses are being monitored. The designs have been found to be accepted by the local community and some features are already replicated.

Keywords: Building culture, community participation, disaster resilient, local material, rural housing, sustainable development

1. Introduction

Bangladesh is considered to be one of the most disaster prone countries in the world due to its geographic location and socio-economic condition of people. Common disasters of Bangladesh are flood, cyclonic tidal surge, land slide, river bank erosion, drought and earthquakes. About 50% of the land is within 6-7m above Mean Sea Level, MSL (DMB, 2008) and thus the country remains very vulnerable to flood and cyclone.

House is one of the basic needs of human beings. It is a pity that majority people of Bangladesh live in non-engineered (83%, BBS, 2011) and unhygienic housing. The main cause of substandard housing is poverty. Majority of these houses are damaged due to disasters on a regular basis and cause the most economic losses during disasters (DMB, 2008). In recent years, frequent disasters have caused extra burden for the marginal people of the country and jeopardizing its economic growth as a whole. At the same time, the environment is also under threat as people are compelled to live in disaster-prone areas and damaging the surrounding natural resources. For example, in Kuakata and in Bandarban, people are using timber and bamboo from nearby forest and damaging the eco-system. In Kuakata, local people are procuring timber and thatch from nearby mangrove forest and thereby damaging the natural protection belt against cyclone.

Although it is a small country, its culture, disaster, availability of building materials are diverse and the housing practices are also widely varied. After a disaster event, Government and NGOs provide housing to the disaster affected people. Some are very costly and strong enough and some are very nominal and temporary. However, constructions of these houses often do not respect local culture and sometimes constructed in highly vulnerable locations. After the construction of external agency led houses, it is rare that the community replicates the same design. In 2007, a super cyclone Sidr (velocity= 242 km/hr and storm surge height= approx. 5m) passed through Bangladesh coast and damaged lots of houses. In response to that cyclone many houses also were constructed by the Government and NGOs. However, as can be seen from the photograph of the Figure 1 that many houses were constructed in paddy field which lacks both local practice and technical knowledge. This also imparts damages to the agricultural land and causes threat to the food security of the country.

Different international guidelines are available for a number of years (Seraj and Ahmed, 2004; Ahmed, 2005; Sadeq et al., 2008). At the same time there is a lot to learn from existing vernacular houses even they lack technical adequacy. A question may naturally be asked: why are these not being followed in practice? The answer is that R&D does not focus enough on local practice and that the fruits of existing R&D are not being transferred into the field as these houses are mostly designed and built by owners or masons who do not have access to these booklets. Current codes (BNBC, 2006) also do not have provisions for disaster resistant rural house design. There is a gap among the responding agencies for not having an effective design and technology for the construction of low-cost housing (LCH). At the same time, each of the community has their own construction techniques and materials for LCH. Some of them are very effective and scientific. These are sometimes overlooked during the construction of LCH. There is also a gap in understanding the local knowledge for having effective design and technology for the construction of LCH. Obviously, there is a necessity for bridging these gaps by learning from the people and then, transferring backs the improvement to them. Input of local people, local masons, local building culture and environment should be considered for sustainability. To this context, a seven year project has been completed in two phases.



Figure 1. Constructed houses by NGOs in paddy field after the cyclone Sidr 2007

2. Background and Objectives of the Project

Caritas Bangladesh (CB), as a human development organization has been constructing shelters i.e. Low Cost Houses (LCH) for disaster-affected families since 1970. As on June 2015, CB provided shelter support for 444,644 families all over the country. However, types of hazards are different and the people have cultural distinctions in different regions. Even in the same region, the culture may vary in different groups of people.

Moreover, the natural resources are specifics from one site to other; therefore, the coping strategies for shelter should not be same. Previously one particular model house design was prepared by CB for all areas of Bangladesh. Some modifications were done from time to time. Disaster, geographical area, cultural aspects were also considered in some cases. Community people's opinions were sometimes taken into considerations for design of houses. But these were not adequate. Similarly Caritas Bangladesh constructed LCHs in Sidr 2007 affected areas having financial support from Secours Catholique/Caritas France. An evaluation was carried out in 2008 by International Centre for Earth Construction (CRAterre)-ENSAG for Caritas France supported houses. In the evaluation report, it was recommended that both the social and technical features of such houses should be improved. To this context, CB approached BUET to provide technical assistance towards their LCH Project in disaster-prone areas. CRAterre-ENSAG, France as a consultant to Caritas France also joined to provide technical support.

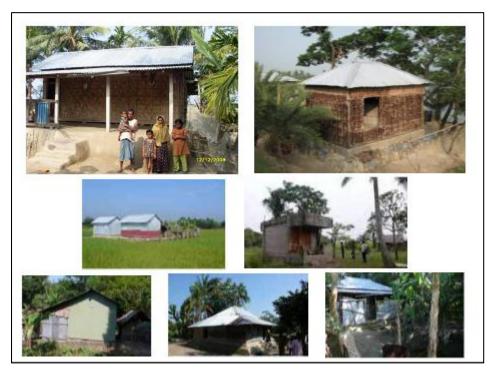


Figure 2. Different types of houses constructed in the same area by different agencies after Cyclone Sidr 2007

Upon successful completion of the CB implemented first phase of pilot LCH project in 2009-2010 Fiscal Year in Cyclone prone area Kuakata of Patuakhali and Flood prone area Sirajdikhan of Munshiganj district with financial support from Caritas France, CB took up its second phase (October 2011- March 2015) for other six regions of Bangladesh with funding support of Caritas France and Caritas Luxembourg wherein CRAterre-ENSAG and BUET are the technical partners for the project. Findings of the evaluation for first phase Pilot LCH Project done in collaboration with BUET and CRAterre-ENSAG have been considered for the second phase project. The main objective of the project is to minimize the impact of recurrent disasters on LCH by developing more disaster resilient design. In total, 35 types of LCH have been designed for 8 regions; at the same time 60 pilot LCHs have

been constructed and 48 existing houses were repaired. The developed designs are given in the report (Islam and Hossain, 2015). Finally, the learnings are being disseminated to the rural people, engineers, other NGOs and educators (Islam et al., 2013; Moles et al., 2013; Moles et al., 2014). This current paper presents the findings of the project.

Based on the lessons learnt in the first two phases, guidelines are being developed for different stakeholders in the third Phase of the Project (January 2016-December 2016).

3. Project Locations

The project has been completed in two phases. At the first and second phases of the project, two and six regions were selected, respectively. Project locations are marked on Bangladesh map as presented in Figure 3. Name, disaster vulnerability and brief description of the locations are presented in Table 1. In the first phase, designs were developed for Kuakata and Sirajdikhan. In the second phase, designs were developed for Gaibandha, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Naogaon, Satkhira and Bandarban. Besides these major regions, designs were developed also for other 12 disaster prone areas: Birganj, Chirirbandar, Kalmakanda, Durgapur, Kulaura, Tahirpur, Puthia, Tarash, Shyamnagar, Rampal, Anowara and Pekua.



Figure 3. Project locations of the two phases shown on the map of Bangladesh

Table 1: Description of Project Regions and House Types Designed in Phase I and Phase II

Phase	Regions	Disaster vulnerability	Geographic description	Features of houses
Phase-	Kuakata, Patuakhali	Cyclone, storm/tidal surge	Flat coastal land near Bay of Bangle	RC and bamboo post, timber roof, bamboo thatch fence and CGI sheet roofing. Wind resistance improved by providing bracings.
I	Sirajdikhan, Munshiganj	Flood	Low-lying flood prone area of Ichhamati river	RC and bamboo post, timber roof, bamboo thatch fence and CGI sheet roofing. High plinth, wind resistance, loft for living during flood.
	Gaibandha	Flood and river bank erosion	Brahmaputra river bank	RC and bamboo post, timber roof, two part fence-bamboo thatch at top and thin CGI sheet at bottom. CGI sheet roofing. Easy to dismantle and reconstruct.
	Dhubaura, Mymensingh	Flash flood	Flood plain of river Nitai	RC and bamboo post, timber roof, two part fence-bamboo thatch at top and thin CGI sheet at bottom. CGI sheet roofing.
Phase-	Kanaighat, Sylhet	Flash flood	Flood plain of river Surma	RC and bamboo post, timber roof, half mud wall at bottom and <i>Ikor</i> thatch fence at top, CGI sheet roofing. Improved plinth, use of local stone.
II	Porsha, Naogaon	Drought and earthquake	Barind Tract terraced land	Thick mud wall, timber roof truss, CGI sheet roofing. Stabilized mud, incorporation of bamboo reinforcement for ductility. Another type- <i>tati</i> wall house.
	Assasuni, Satkhira	Cyclone and flood	Coastal saline zone	RC and bamboo post with mud wall, roof with clay tiles on timber truss. High plinth, stabilized mud, wind resistance.
	Bandarban	Land slide	Hilly region	RC katla and timber post, timber roof, bamboo thatch fence and CGI sheet roofing, machan house, house on ground. Optimum use of timber, treatment of timber, lateral stability using bracing.

4. Design Strategies and Project Sequence

Project sequence has been presented in Figure 4. Three-stage community level meetings were held to collect local information and views of the people along with the masons. Properties of the local construction materials of some regions were ascertained from laboratory tests. Considering sustainability and taking into account the service and environmental loads, designs were finalized based on 3-D Finite Element Modeling package ETABS. Model houses were constructed at the selected locations to demonstrate them to the local community with an aim that new design or at least some features would be replicated. Performances of these model houses are being monitored. The main aspects of development of disaster resistant housing consists of (i) surrounding environment and sustainability, ii) survey, iii) design, construction and technical improvement, iv) dissemination of learning and v) follow up and monitoring. Finally to develop design guidelines for different stakeholders for using them for pre-disaster design and post disaster response.

Survey format to collect the local information has been attached in Appendix-B.

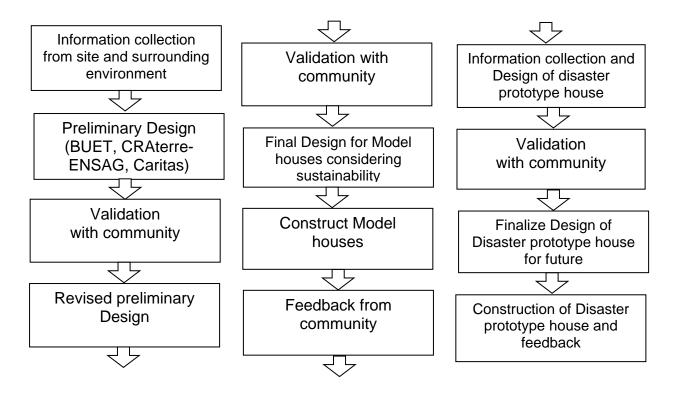


Figure 4. Project sequence followed in the design and construction

4.1 Survey for Collecting Local Information

Survey was jointly conducted by Caritas, BUET and CRAterre-ENSAG to collect local information and intelligent practices and decide about the preliminary design. Following are the key features of the survey conducted:

- Inform the local people about the LCH programme
- Rapport building based on meeting with local authorities, community leaders, etc.
- Development of survey formats for obtaining the social and technical information
- Survey of the types of existing houses, size, material available in consideration to the environment and their costs as well as social map

- Community meeting to understand the overall situation in the village (social and economic conditions including housing)
- Transect walk/observation and selection of houses to be assessed
- Individual house assessment
- Meeting with masons and people involved in the construction to understand types of houses and availability of masons, materials, rates etc.
- Analysis of the survey findings to determine the design strategy for different types of LCH
- Survey report preparation

4.2. Design Steps

As shown in Figure 4, the design evolution followed an iterative approach to incorporate stakeholders' feedback. Main steps followed in the design are as follows:

- Preparation of preliminary design based on primary survey with particular focus on the environment
- Sharing among CB, BUET and CRAterre for feedbacks
- Preparation of the draft design
- Cost estimation
- Sharing the design with the community for their inputs
- Incorporate feedbacks and validation with community
- Selection of treatment method for different elements of the structure
- Preparation of the final design considering sustainability

5. Design of LCHs

LCH design respected local practice, indigenous knowledge availability of building materials and culture of the community. Information is collected to identify the client/beneficiary needs. Availability and skill of the local mason, carpenter have been given consideration. The design considerations in different regions are described briefly below.

5.1 Kuakata: Design in Cyclone-prone Area

5.1.1 Design Considerations

A four pitched roof is selected for better wind resistance in the cyclone-prone area. As per BNBC (2006), the house should be designed for 260 kmph fastest mile. However, as these houses are not alternative to cyclone shelter, a realistic compromise on wind speed had been reached. A RC and timber framing system, which is common in the area, is chosen. For the post, 1:2:4 concrete post reinforced with mild steel bars is selected whereas timber from locally available rain tree is used for beams and roof rafters. Timber properties have been ascertained from laboratory testing. A stepped earth plinth is chosen for better protection as the local soil is siltysand. In addition, a clay cover of two inch was provided for better protection and usability. Two parts of bamboo fences were used for better maintenance/repair of the lower part fence and it reduces the repetitive use of the natural resources.

5.1.2 Material Testing

Soils and local building materials (wood, water) were tested at the BUET laboratory. Typical test results on wood sample (rain tree) are presented in Figure 5. Wood samples were tested with different water content. It can be seen that water content has significant effect on the strength of the wood.

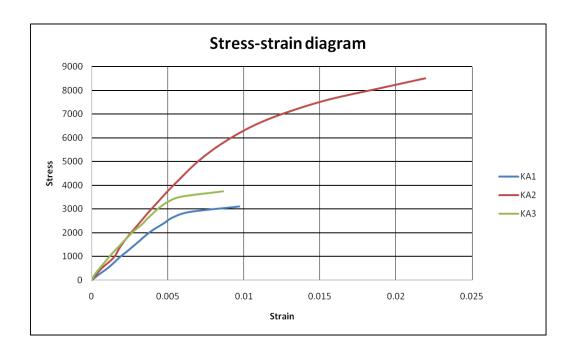


Figure 5. Stress-strain relationships of wood in different moisture content compression (KA1- Air-dry for 3 weeks, moisture content at test=47%, KA2- Immersed in water for 2 weeks, oven dry and KA3- Immersed in water for 2 weeks, 1 week air-dry, moisture content at test=73%)

5.1.3 Finite Element Analysis

Based on the considerations, a 3-D finite element analysis was conducted (Figure 6a). The photograph of the Figure 6b shows the constructed house. FE analyses using ETABS show that diagonal bracing would be better resistant to wind. However, finally the due to construction difficulty, the diagonal bracings were changed to corner bracing as can be seen from Figure 5(b).



Figure 6. (a) 3-D finite element model of the proposed house in Kuakata; (b) photograph of completed house

5.2 Sirajdikhan: Design in Flood Prone Area

A RC and timber framing system, which is common in the area, is chosen. For the post, 1:2:4 concrete post reinforced with mild steel bars is selected whereas timber from locally available rain tree or *mahogany* is used for beams and roof rafters. Timber properties have been ascertained from laboratory testing. A stepped high earth plinth is chosen for better protection as the area is flood prone. Two parts of the bamboo fences are considered for better maintenance/repair of the lower part fence. A loft/mezzanine is provided to save valuables during flood. Based on the considerations, a 3-D finite element analysis was conducted to finalize the design.

5.3 Gaibandha: Design in River-bank Erosion Prone Area

The site is flat land and situated on the west bank of Brahmaputra river. Flood, river-bank erosion and strong wind are the main disaster vulnerabilities. It is important to make the house easy to dismantle as river-bank erosion can happen very quickly. In the implemented design, there are joints in the post as well as connection between post and roof system for quick dissemble and reconstruction. To increase the durability of the fence against rain, CGI sheet has been used in the lower part and bamboo fence in the upper part for comfortable dwelling. A number of treatment strategies have also been tried in the location. A photograph of the completed house is shown in Figure 7.



Figure 7. Photograph of completed house in Gaibandha

5.4 Dhubaura, Mymensingh: Design in Flash Flood Prone Area

Main design consideration in this region is flash flooding of Nitai river. Stepped plinth has been incorporated and roofing has been extended to increase the life of the fence. Two-part fence- thin CGI sheet in the lower part and bamboo thatch in the upper part- has been introduced. Platform in the center of the house was provided for storing goods.

5.5 Kanaighat, Sylhet: Design in Flash Flood Prone Area

Main design consideration in this region is sudden flooding of Surma river. Improved plinth has been designed using locally available stones. These stones are not suitable for using as coarse aggregate in civil construction

works as the quality is not satisfactory. Half wall made with mud and local stone has also been tried and demonstrated to the local people and masons. It has been observed that dampness in plinth is a problem of local houses and the situation is improved in the new design. Bracings are incorporated to increase lateral wind resistance. A photograph of the completed house is shown in Figure 8.



Figure 8. Photograph of completed half walled house with stone plinth in Kanaighat, Sylhet

5.6 Porsha, Naogaon: Drought Prone Area

Mud wall stabilization has been used in the design employing local natural fibers i.e. jute and vetiver to reduce thickness of wall to decrease earthquake vulnerability. This has been demonstrated to the local community and masons so that stabilized blocks can be prepared even in the dry season when water is scarce. To improve the durability of mud walls against rain-cut erosion, stabilized blocks and fire bricks have been used. Bamboo strips have been incorporated in layers to enhance ductility of the building system. Alternate design has also been developed for disaster response using bamboo brunches *tati* wall and bamboo post with the provisions of future addition of mud wall for comfortable living which is a common feature of local houses. Plan and section of the completed house is shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10, respectively. Another type, *tati* wall with RC and bamboo posts has been designed for low income people. In this type, *tati* wall is made with locally available plant covered by mud plaster on both sides.

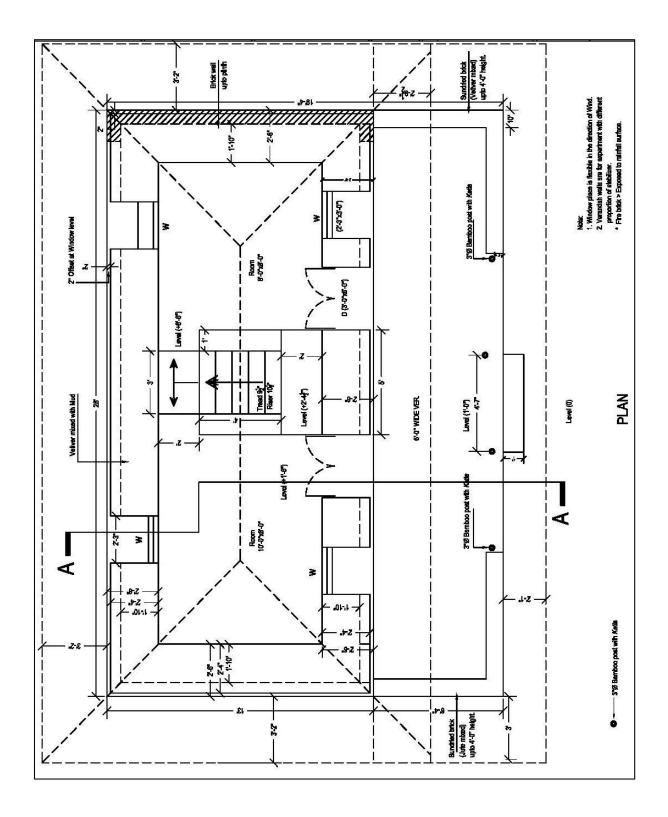


Figure 9. Plan of the constructed improved mud house in Porsha, Noagaon

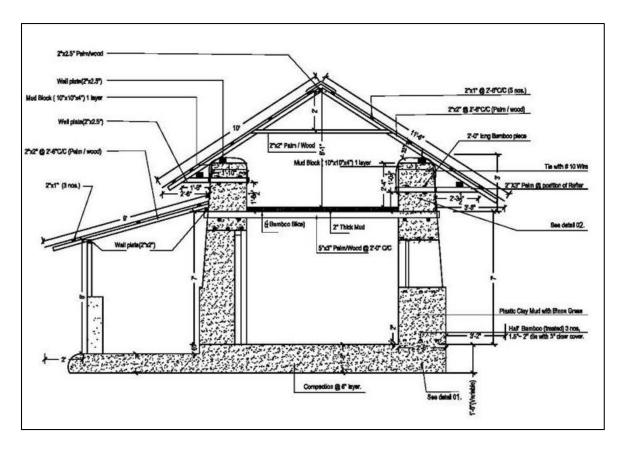


Figure 10. Section of the constructed improved mud house in Porsha, Naogaon

5.7 Assasuni, Satkhira: Cyclone and Flood in Coastal Saline Region

Raised plinth of 3 to 4 feet height is common in the area. Mud wall stabilization has been used in the design employing local natural fibers i.e. jute and rice-husk. Mixing of such natural fibers is effective in improving strength and ductility (Islam and Iwashita, 2010). Bamboo strips have been incorporated in layers to enhance ductility of the building system. Alternate design has also been developed for disaster response using RC and bamboo post with the provisions of future addition of mud wall for comfortable living which is a common feature of local houses. Frame of bamboo and RC post are added outside to the mud wall system so that even if the mud wall is washed away during flood, the building will remain intact on the frame. A photograph of the completed house is shown in Figure 11. Environment-friendly clay tiles have been used as roof materials.



Figure 11. Photograph of completed house in Assasuni, Satkhira

5.8 Bandarban: Hilly Region

In the hilly regions of Banderban, it is a common practice of the indigenous people to live in an elevated house, commonly known as *machan* house. Timber is available in the region, however, large procurement from the forest is putting extra pressure on the already continuing deforestation process. Less timber has been used in the design with suitable treatment scheme to increase the durability. A joint, locally known as *katla*, has been incorporated in the timber post to improve durability. Bracings are also included to enhance lateral load carrying capacity. However, another type, house-on-ground has also been designed. Photographs of *machan* house and house on ground are shown in Figure 12a and 12b, respectively.



Figure 12. (a) Photograph of machan house and (b) house on ground in Bandarban

6. Construction of Houses

Six houses were constructed in each regions. Construction of the houses were done in the following steps under supervision of Caritas, BUET and CRAterre-ENSAG:

- Formation of Project Committee
- Community-led beneficiaries selection
- Training of masons
- Selection of masons for house construction
- Procurement of materials
- Treatment of materials
- Organization of the house, position and space arrangement
- Construction of one house for each model
- Validation of houses by the community, Caritas and BUET for improvements
- Providing feedbacks on the constructed houses for design improvements
- Construction of the rest houses
- Technical Improvement/ repair of existing houses

7. Monitoring/Follow up Phase

After the construction and handing over to the owner, the houses are continuously being monitored by CB and BUET. A format of monitoring sheet is attached with this report in Appendix- C. Feedback and learning from the monitoring are recorded systematically which would be used in future design and construction of LCHs. It is interesting to note that some of the design features have already been adopted by the local people.

8. Cost

Cost per house and cost per sqft according to budget are presented in Figure 13 and Figure 14, respectively. The cost of actual construction was within the budge ranges from 1,30,000 to 75,000 BDT.

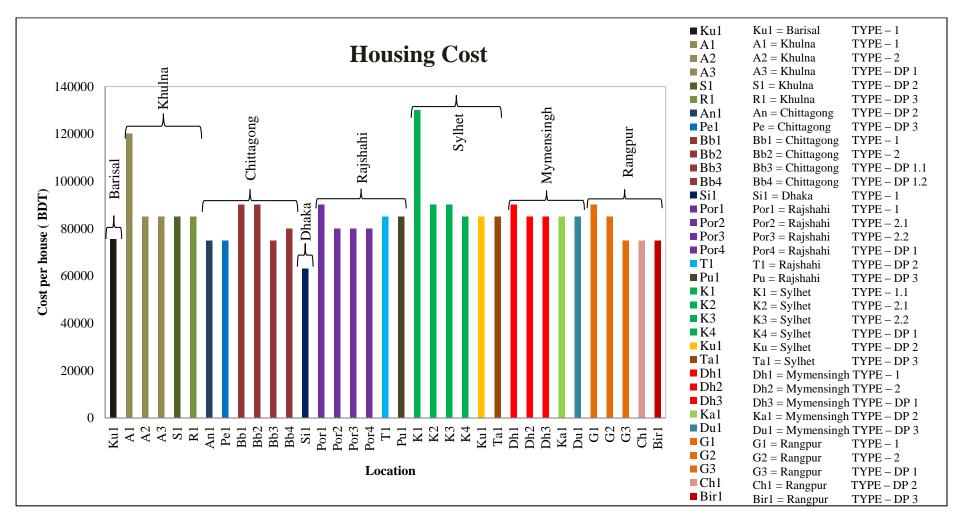


Figure 13. Cost per house



Figure 14. Housing Cost/sqft

9. Summary and Recommendations

It is of utmost importance to develop design of disaster resilient LCH to minimize frequent damage and achieve a sustainable development of the country with minimum deterioration of the surrounding environment. At the same it is imperative to develop design of houses that can be built quickly after a disaster as a rapid response to post-disaster situation. It is the social responsibility of architects, engineers, educational institutions and civil society members to take positive initiatives in this regard.

The main aspects and achievements of the research project are as follows:

- In designing houses the type and level of hazard were first ascertained. It was decided to use locally available materials and technology and show respect for local culture and practice. The skill of local mason and carpenters were also kept in mind. Importance was also given to affordability, safety and replicability of the community.
- 2) Thirty five designs have been developed in this research for eight different geographic regions of Bangladesh which will be useful for any individual, the Government and NGOs for constructing disaster resilient rural houses.
- 3) 110 pilot houses were constructed in all eight geographic regions of the country based on community participation. Necessary adjustments were incorporated based on people's and masons' feedback.
- 4) The completed houses are continuously being monitored and have been found to perform well so far.
- 5) The designs have been found to be accepted by the local community and some features are already replicated.
- 6) 35 disaster prototype designs have also developed for some regions so that houses can be constructed rapidly by NGOs and Government agencies after a disaster.
- 7) Caritas staff members have incorporated their acquired knowledge and skills in disaster preparedness and emergency response activities. CB also aims to disseminate the acquired learning to national and international NGOs, government sectors and Caritas International partners.
- 8) Educational institute like BUET is incorporating the learning from the project into their class lectures. Expansion of research regarding LCH and related topics will have to be included in the curriculum of the technical institutes and universities without delay.
- 9) In designing and construction of houses, in every region, special attention is given to surrounding environment and sustainable issues by using less material, enhancing durability using effective treatment schemes.

Based on the experience, learning and designs developed, third phase of the project is being executed to prepare manuals for LCH design and construction. Different manuals/brochures for different stake-holders- policy makers, NGOs, educators, local masons- will be developed.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by Secours Catholique/Caritas France and Caritas Luxemburg, the authors expresses their sincere gratitude. Cooperation and participation of local people and community leaders in all regions are highly appreciated.

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Different Regions of Bangladesh

June

2017

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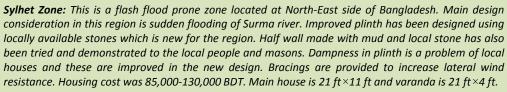
Development of Disaster Resilient Affordable House Design for Different Regions of Bangladesh

Dinajpur Zone: This zone is located in Northern part of Bangladesh. Flood, river-bank erosion and strong wind are the main disaster. It is important to make the house easy to dismantle as river-bank erosion can happen very quickly. In the implemented design, there are joints in the post as well as connection between post and roof system for quick dissemble and reconstruction. To increase the durability of the fence against rain, CGI sheet has been used in the lower part and bamboo fence in the upper part for comfortable dwelling. Housing cost was 75,000-90,000 BDT. Main house is 24 ft \times 10.5 ft.



Rajshahi Zone: This is a drought prone zone located at North-West side of Bangladesh. Temperature rises upto 45 degree Celcious. Local houses are generally mud house with thick wall (about 3). So mud wall stabilization has been used in the design by using local natural fibers i.e., jute and vetiver to reduce wall thickness. To improve durability stabilized blocks and fire bricks have been used. Alternate design has also been developed for disaster response using local plant ikor and bamboo post. Housing cost was Tk. 80,000-90,000 BDT. Main house is about $23 ft \times 18 ft$ and varanda is $23 ft \times 6 ft$ (if provided).

Mymensingh Zone: This zone is located on greater Mymensingh. Socio-economic condition in this area is poor. This area is a flood prone flat land . So main design consideration in this region is flash flooding of Nitai river. Stepped plinth has been incorporated and roofing has been extended to increase the life of the fence. Two-part fence- thin CGI sheet in the lower part and bamboo thatch in the upper part- has been introduced. Platform in the center of the house was provided for storing goods. Housing cost was 85,000-90,000 BDT. Main house is $18\,\mathrm{ft}\times10\,\mathrm{ft}$ and varanda is $12.5\,\mathrm{ft}\times5\,\mathrm{ft}$.



Floodplain Zone (Sirajdikhan): This area is a floodprone flat land. RC and timber framing system, which is common in the area, is chosen. For the post, 1:2:4 R.C.C. post is selected whereas timber from locally available tree is used for beams and roof rafters. A stepped high earth plinth is chosen for better protection as the area is flood prone. Two parts of the bamboo fences are considered for better maintenance/repair of the lower part fence. A loft/mezzanine is provided to save valuables during flood. Housing cost was 63,000 BDT. Main house is $19 \, \mathrm{ft} \times 10 \, \mathrm{ft}$ and varandah is $19 \, \mathrm{ft} \times 6 \, \mathrm{ft}$.

Satkhira Zone: This area is a plain land near river (Kholpatua) bank under coastal zone. Soil is mainly silt and water is slightly saline. Raised plinth of 4 to 5 ft height is common in the area. Mud wall stabilization has been used in the design employing local natural fibers i.e., jute and rice-husk. Bamboo strips have been used in layers to enhance ductility of the building system. Alternate design has also been developed for disaster response using RC and bamboo post with the provisions of future addition of mud wall for comfortable living which is a common feature of local houses. Housing cost was 85,000-120,000 BDT. Main house is 21.5 ft×19 ft.

Cyclone-Prone Zone (Kuakata): This zone is located on Coastal regions of Bangladesh. A four pitched roof is selected for better wind resistance. A RC and timber framing system, which is common in the area, is chosen. R.C.C. post and timber from locally available tree is used for beams and roof rafters. A stepped earth plinth is chosen as the local soil is silty sand with a two inch clay cover was provided for better protection. Two parts of bamboo fences were used for better maintenance/repair of the lower fence. Housing cost was 75,500 BDT. Main house is $18 \text{ ft} \times 10 \text{ ft}$ and varandah is $18 \text{ ft} \times 6 \text{ ft}$ 7 inch.

Bandarban Zone: Bandarban is located in South-Eastern Bangladesh i.e. in Chittagong Hill Tracts. The main disasters are flash floods, landslides due to heavy rain, earthquake, fire and strong wind. Here Indigenous people live in an elevated house, known as machan house. Timber is available but already started deforestation process. Less timber has been used in the design with suitable treatment scheme to increase the durability. A joint, locally known as katla, has been used in the timber post to improve durability. Bracings are also included to enhance lateral load carrying capacity. Housing cost was Tk. 75,000-90,000 BDT. Main house is $18 \text{ ft} \times 15 \text{ ft}$ and varandah is $18 \text{ ft} \times 8 \text{ ft}$.













Assasuni

ii Bandarban

Kanaighat

Porsha





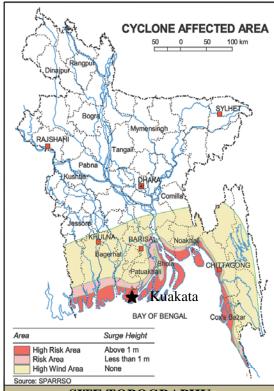






DIVISION: BARISHAL

1. DESIGN OF LCH IN KUAKATA: TYPE - 1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Patuakhali Upazila: Kuakata Union: Dhulaswar

Mouza/ Village: Chargangamoti

Climatic Feature: Saline area

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 34 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12.1 °C

Annual Rainfall: 2506 mm Average Relative Humidity: 81%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Flat cyclonic area under coastal zone

MSL: 2.5 m

Soil Characteristics: Silty sand

Disaster:

Cyclone and tidal surge



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, timber, sand, brick, MS rod, CGI sheet etc

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched and Veranda

Plinth: Mud roof disconnected from main roof

Post: RC pillar and bamboo post Roof cover: CGI sheet

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat (2 parts)

Roof structure: Wooden truss,

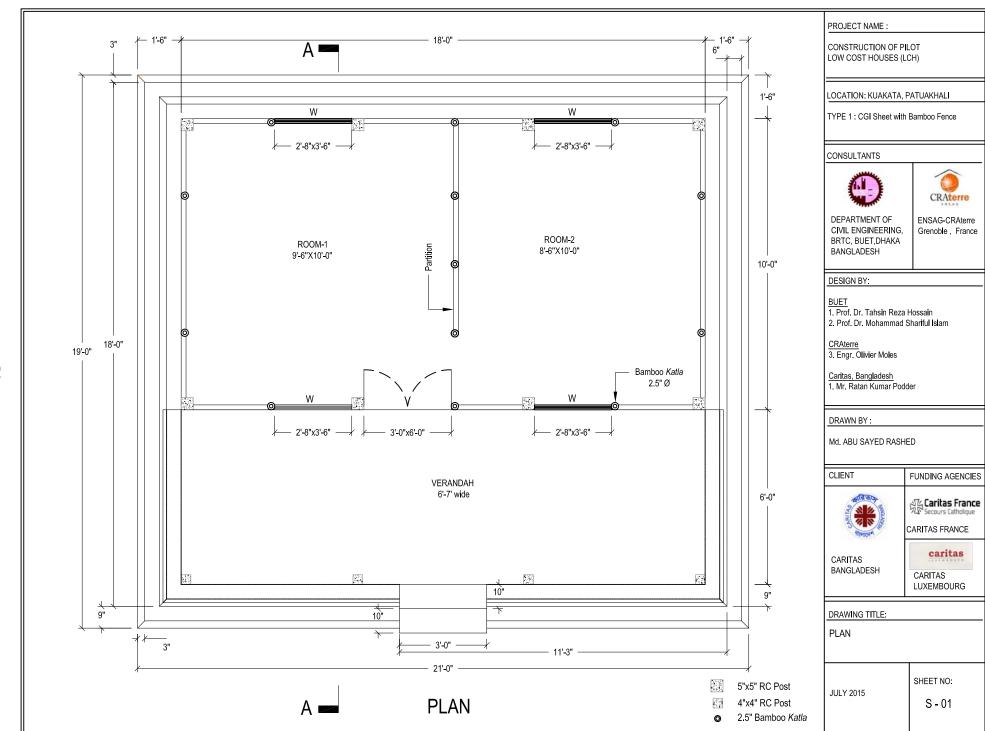
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Bracing: Corner bracing

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Cost: Tk. 75,500

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment and partial chemical treatment

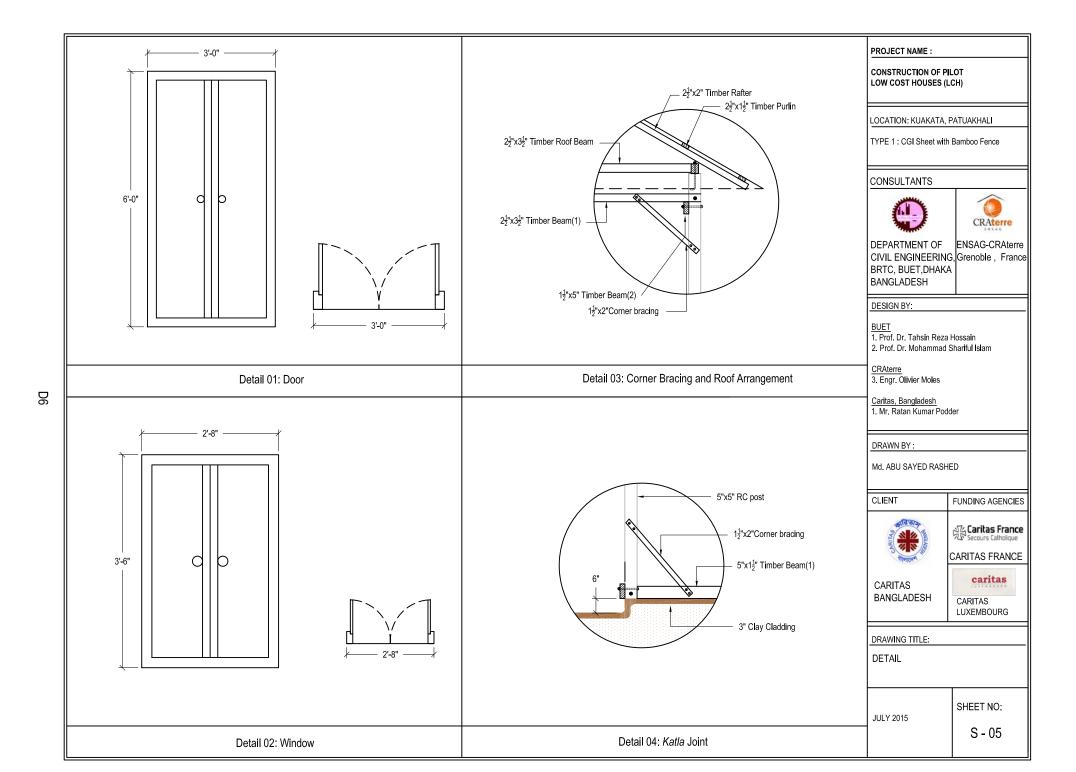


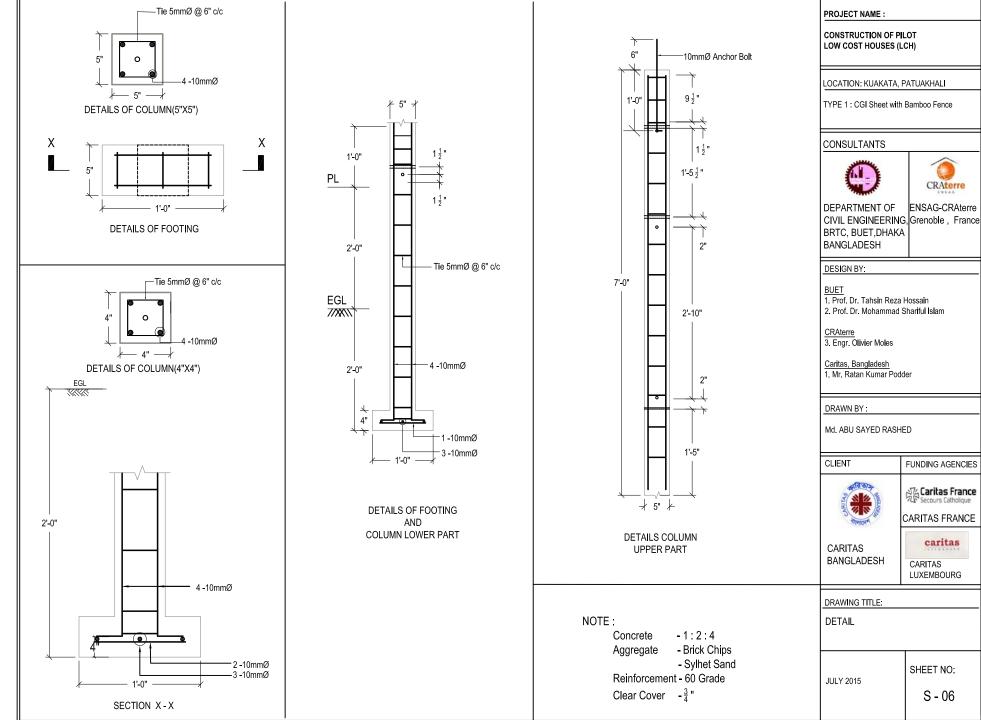
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D5





D7

MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	5"x5"x11'-0"	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2.5" dia	Bamboo	
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-8"x3"-6"	Timber	Position may be changed
16.	Angle Bar	1.5"x0.25"x1'-6"	Steel	10" in concrete, 8" open to joint bolt

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KUAKATA, PATUAKHALI

TYPE 1 : CGI Sheet with Bamboo Fence

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES





caritas

CARITAS BANGLADESH

CARITAS

LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY 2015

SHEET NO:

2. DESIGN OF LCH IN ASHASHUNI: TYPE - 1

High Risk Area Risk Area Less than 1 m High Wind Area Source: SPARRSO **SITE TOPOGRAPHY** a house days a reduce

General Information:

Location:

District: Satkhira Upazila: Ashashuni Union: Ashashuni

Mouza/ Village: Hashkhali

Climatic Feature: Saline area

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 1710 mm Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

MSL: 3 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Tidal surge, Cyclone and tidal surge, River Flood, Strong Wind

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Tiles, Golpata, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC posts at the corners of outer periphery + Treated

bamboo on katla

Openings: 1 main door & open veranda at four sides Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire



Completed House

Roof Type: Four pitched and Veranda

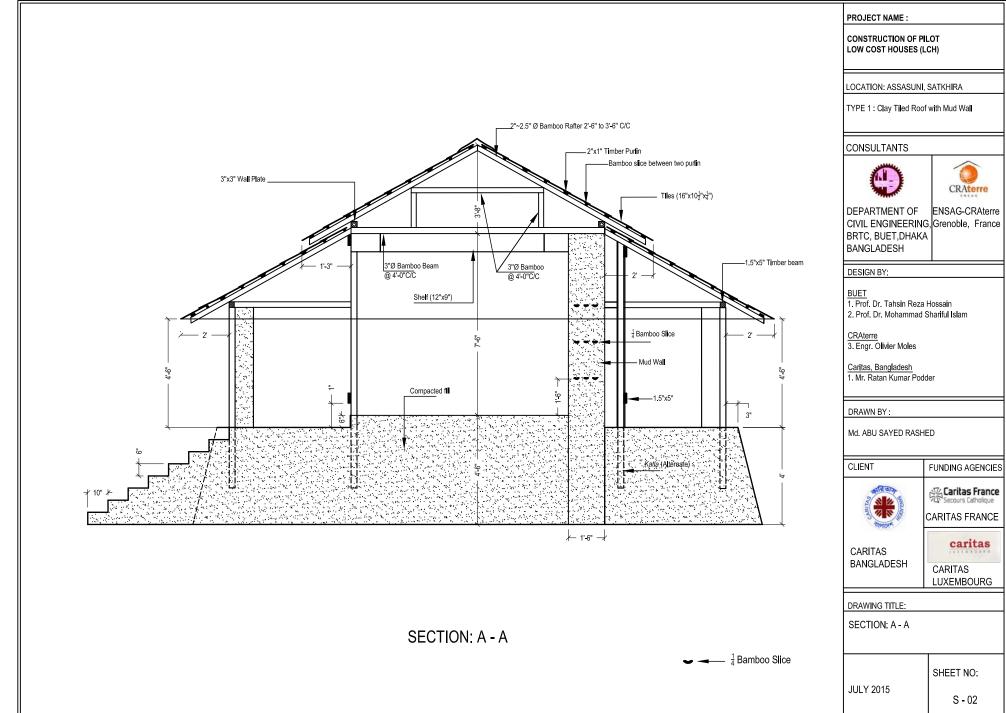
roof disconnected from main roof

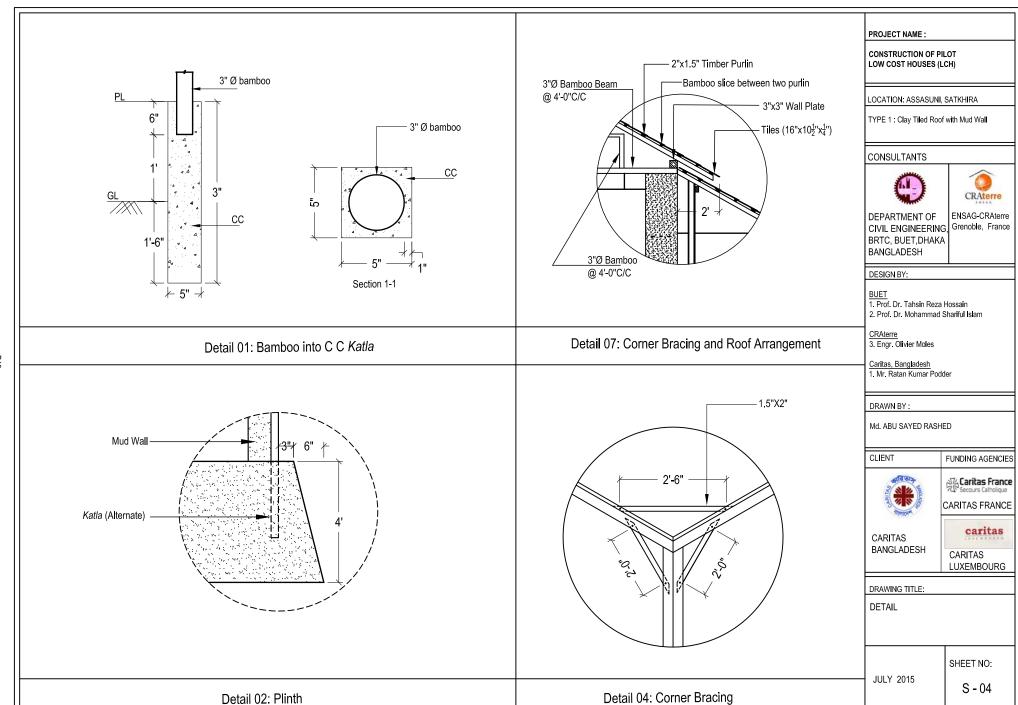
Roof cover: Burnt mud tiles

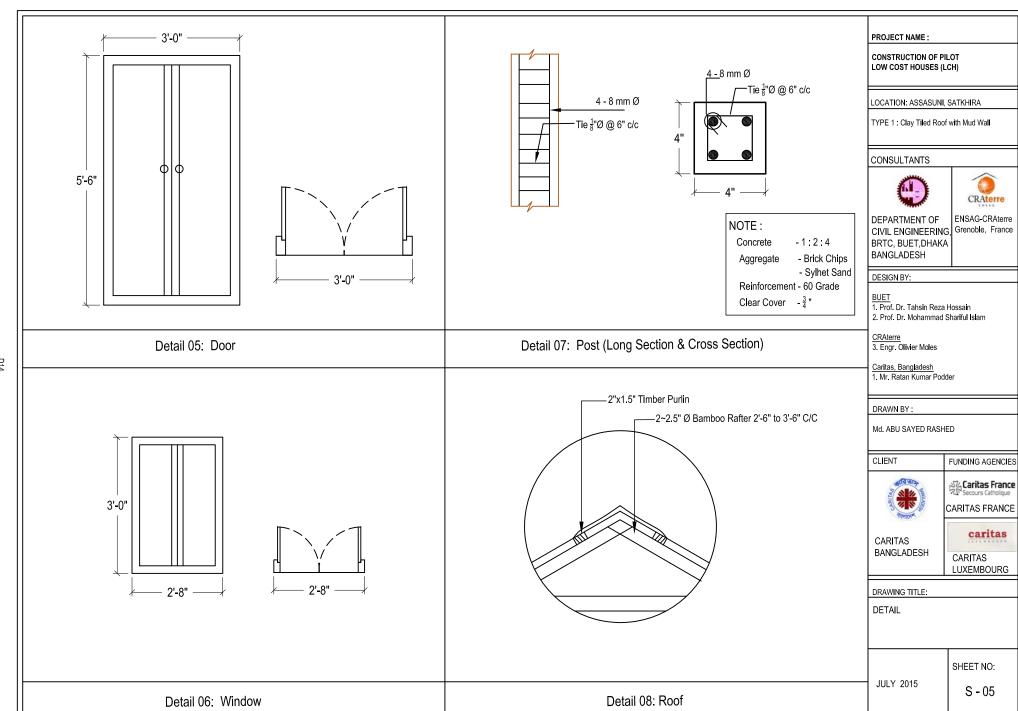
Roof structure: Wooden/bamboo truss

Fence/Wall: Mud wall Bracing: Corner bracing Cost: Tk. 120,000

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MEMBER SCHEDULE					
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Tiles	16"x10.5"x0.25"	Clay Tiles		
2.	Purlin	2"x1.5"	Timber	@ 5" c/c & bamboo slice between two purlins	
3.	Rafter	2"~2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3-6" c/c	
4.	Tie Beam	3" dia	Bamboo	@ 4'-0" c/c	
5.	Wall Plate	3" dia	Bamboo		
6.	Beam	4"x3"	Timber		
7.	Mud Wall	1'-6"	Mud		
8.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo		
9.	Fence Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo		
11.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete	
12.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be Changed	
13.	Window	2'-6"x3'-6"	Timber	Position may be Changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: ASSASUNI, SATKHIRA

TYPE 1 : Clay Tiled Roof with Mud Wall

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

<u>BUET</u>

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES





CARITAS BANGLADESH caritas

CARITAS LUXENBOURG

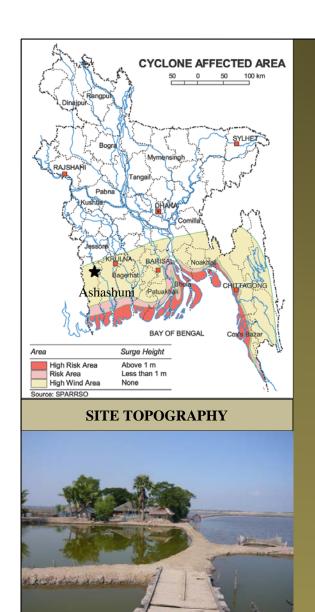
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY 2015

SHEET NO:

3. DESIGN OF LCH IN ASHASHUNI: TYPE - 2



General Information:

Location:

District: Satkhira Upazila: Ashashuni

Union: Sadar

Mouza/ Village: Hashkhali

Climatic Feature: Saline

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 1710 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

MSL: 3 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Tidal surge, Cyclone and tidal surge, River Flood, Strong Wind

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Tiles, Golpata, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC posts at the corners of outer periphery + Treated

bamboo on katla

Openings: 1 main door & open veranda at three sides

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire



Completed House

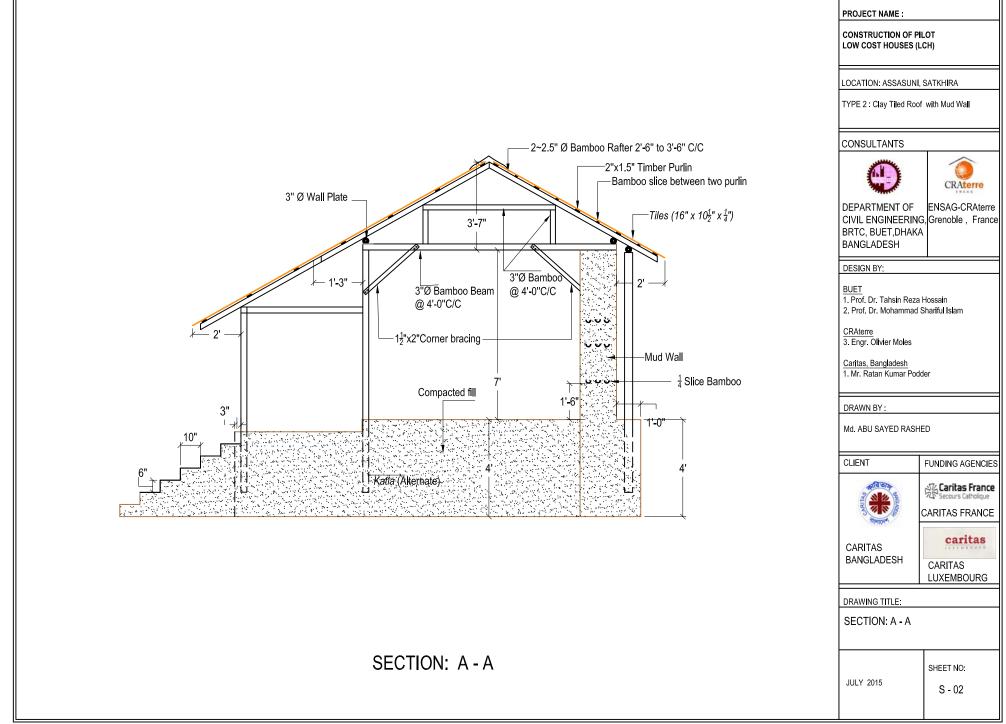
Roof Type: Four pitched & Veranda

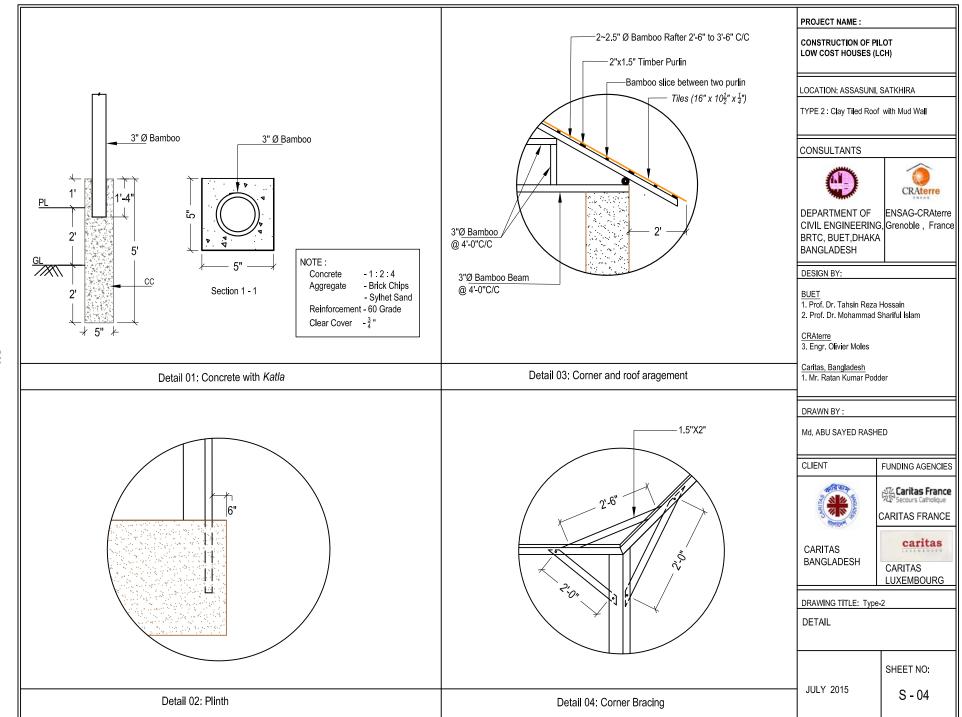
roof is disconnected from main roof

Roof cover: *Gol pata*Fence/Wall: Mud wall

Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Bracing: Corner bracing
Cost: Tk. 85,000





MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Purlin	1.5"X2"	Bamboo	
2.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber	2"~2.5"Ø Bamboo Rafter in alternate row
3.	3. Tie Beam 2.5"X3.5" Timber 3' Ø Bamboo		3' Ø Bamboo alternative	
4. Window 2'-6"x3'-6" Timber Position		Position may be Changed		
5.	Door 3'-0"x6'-0" Timber		Timber	Position may be Changed
6.	Tiles (Roof)	0.32 mm	Tiles	
8.	Top tie	2"x1.5"	Timber	2" Ø Bamboo in alternate row
9.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo	
10.	Fence Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	
11.	Corner Rafter	3"x2"	Timber	
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RCC (4-10 mm Steel)	Ratio=1:2:4
14.	Angle Bar	1.5"x0.25"x1'-6"	Steel	10" in concrete, 8" open to joint bolt
15.	Mud wall	10"x3"	Mud	Depth of wall variable

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: ASSASUNI, SATKHIRA

TYPE 2: Clay Tiled Roof with Mud Wall

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

BUET

- 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain
- 2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



Caritas France
Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY 2015

SHEET NO:

4. DESIGN OF LCH IN ASHASHUNI: TYPE - DP 1

Area High Risk Area Less than 1 m Risk Area High Wind Area Source: SPARRSO **SITE TOPOGRAPHY** a house days a reduce

General Information:

Location:

District: Satkhira Upazila: Ashashuni

Union: Sadar

Mouza/ Village: Hashkhali

Climatic Feature: Saline

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 1710 mm Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

MSL: 3 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Tidal surge, Cyclone and tidal surge, River Flood, Strong Wind

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Tiles, Golpata, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Roof Type: Four pitched and Veranda

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

roof is disconnected from main roof

Post: RC posts at the corners of outer periphery + Treated bamboo on katla

Fence/Wall: Tati (bamboo sticks with mud plaster) Roof cover: Gol pata

Openings: 1 main door & open veranda at three sides Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

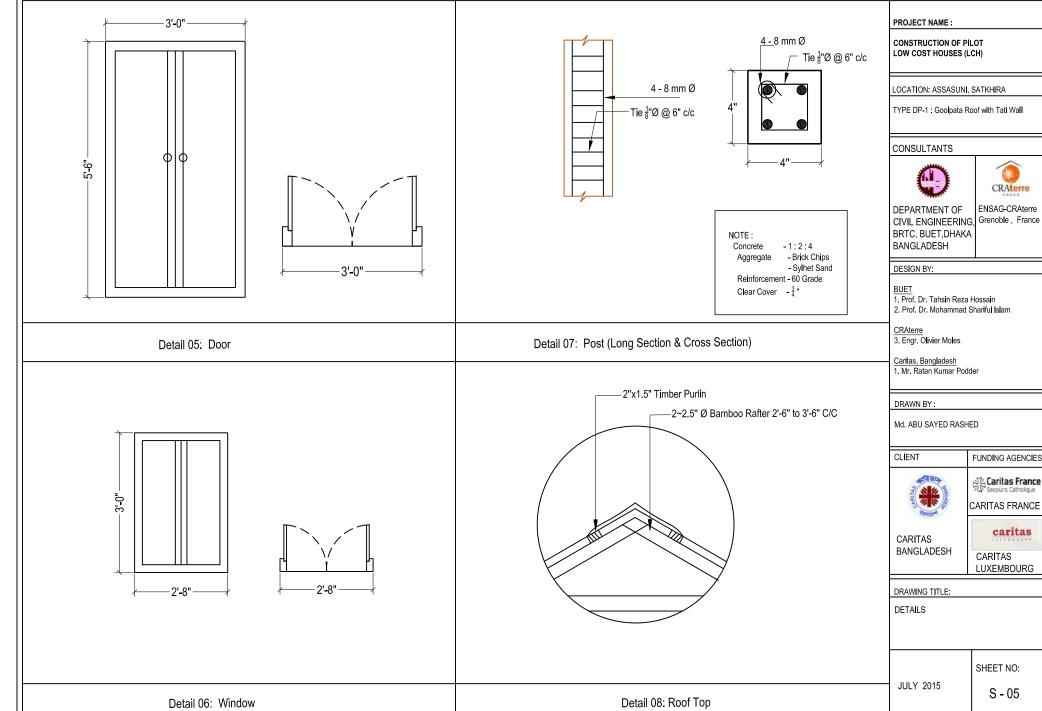
Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

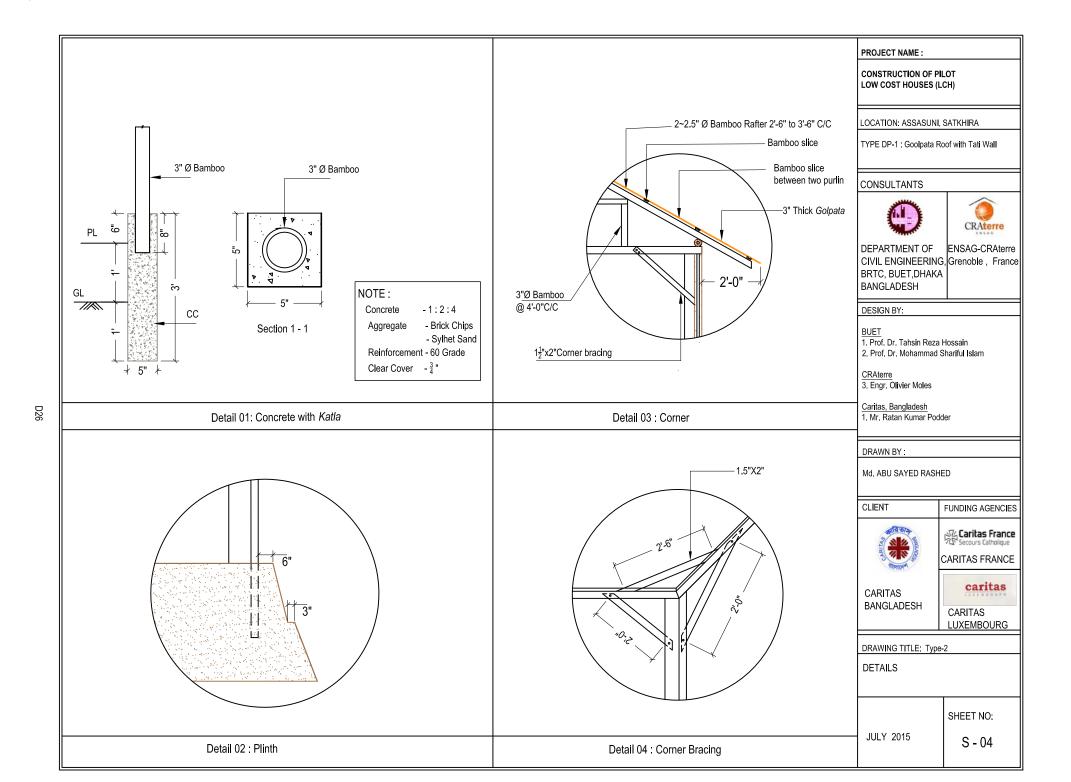
Bracing: Corner bracing

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire Cost: Tk. 85,000



Completed House





	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Purlin	1.5"X2"	Timber		
2.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber	2"~2.5"Ø Bamboo Rafter in alternate row	
3.	Tie Beam	2.5"X3.5"	Timber	3' Ø Bamboo alternative	
4.	4. Window 2'-6"x3'-6" Timbe		Timber	Position may be Changed	
5.	Door 3'-0"x6'-0" Timber		Timber	Position may be Changed	
6.	CGI Sheet (Roof)	GI Sheet (Roof) 0.32 mm CGI Sheet			
8.	Top tie	2"x1.5"	Timber	2" Ø Bamboo in alternate row	
9.	CGI Sheet Fence	0.20 mm	CGI Sheet		
10.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo		
11.	Fence Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo		
12.	Corner Rafter	3"x2"	Timber		
14.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RCC (4-10 mm Steel)	Ratio=1:2:4	
15.	Angle Bar	1.5"x0.25"x1'-6"	Steel	10" in concrete, 8" open to joint bolt	
16.	Brick guide wall	10"x3"	Brick Masonary	Depth of wall variable	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: ASSASUNI, SATKHIRA

TYPE DP-1 : Goolpata Roof with Tati Wall

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

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2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

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CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



Caritas France
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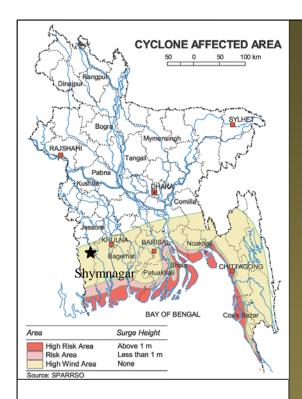
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY 2015

SHEET NO:

5. DESIGN OF LCH IN SHYMNAGAR: TYPE - DP 2



General Information:

Location:

District: Satkhira Upazila: Shymnagar Union: Munshiganj

Mouza/ Village: Mothurapur (Jelepara)

Climatic Feature: Saline

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 1710 mm Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

MSL: 3 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Tidal surge, Cyclone and tidal surge, River Flood, Strong Wind



Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Tiles, Golpata, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Post: RC posts at the corners of outer periphery + Treated

bamboo on katla

Fence/Wall: *Tati* (bamboo sticks with mud plaster)

Openings: 1 main door & open veranda at three sides

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire



Completed House

Roof Type: Four pitched and Veranda

roof disconnected from main roof

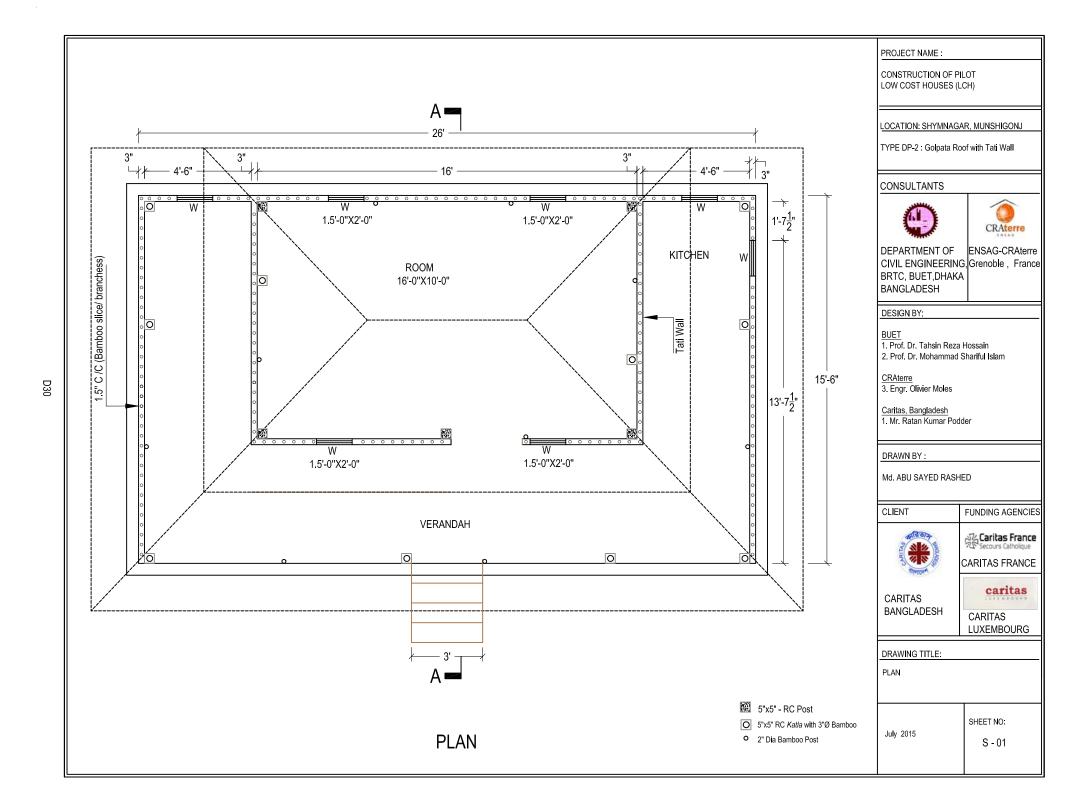
Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

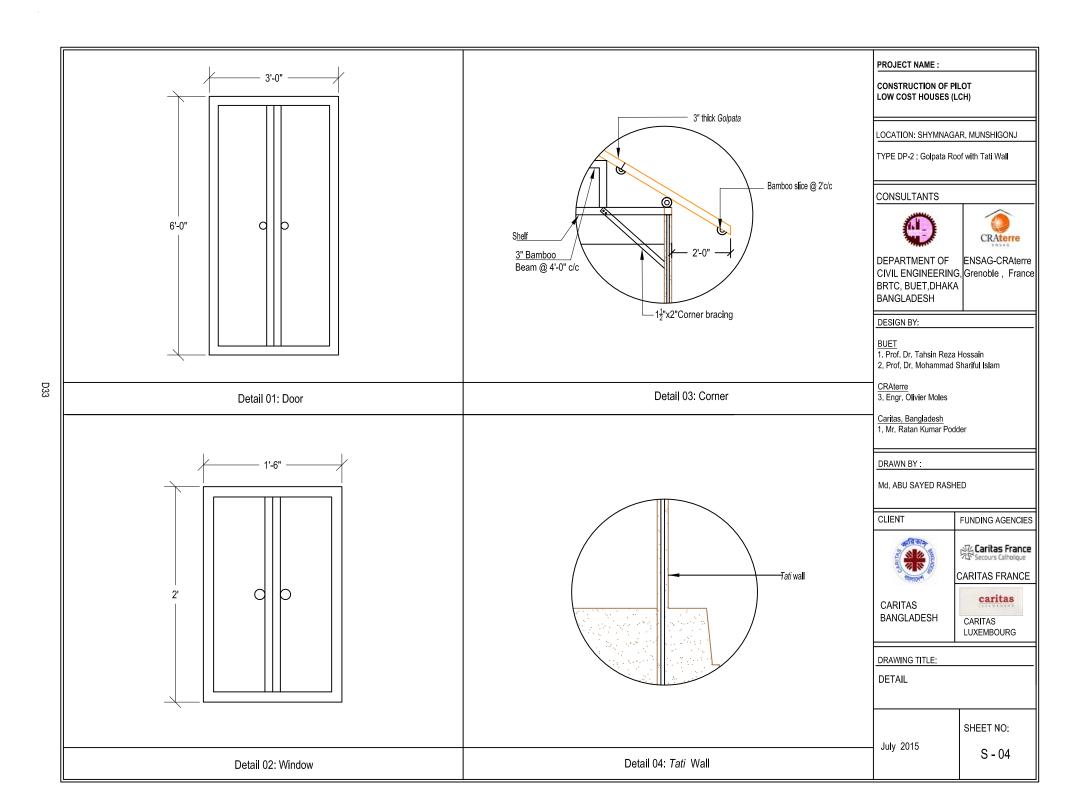
Roof cover: Gol pata

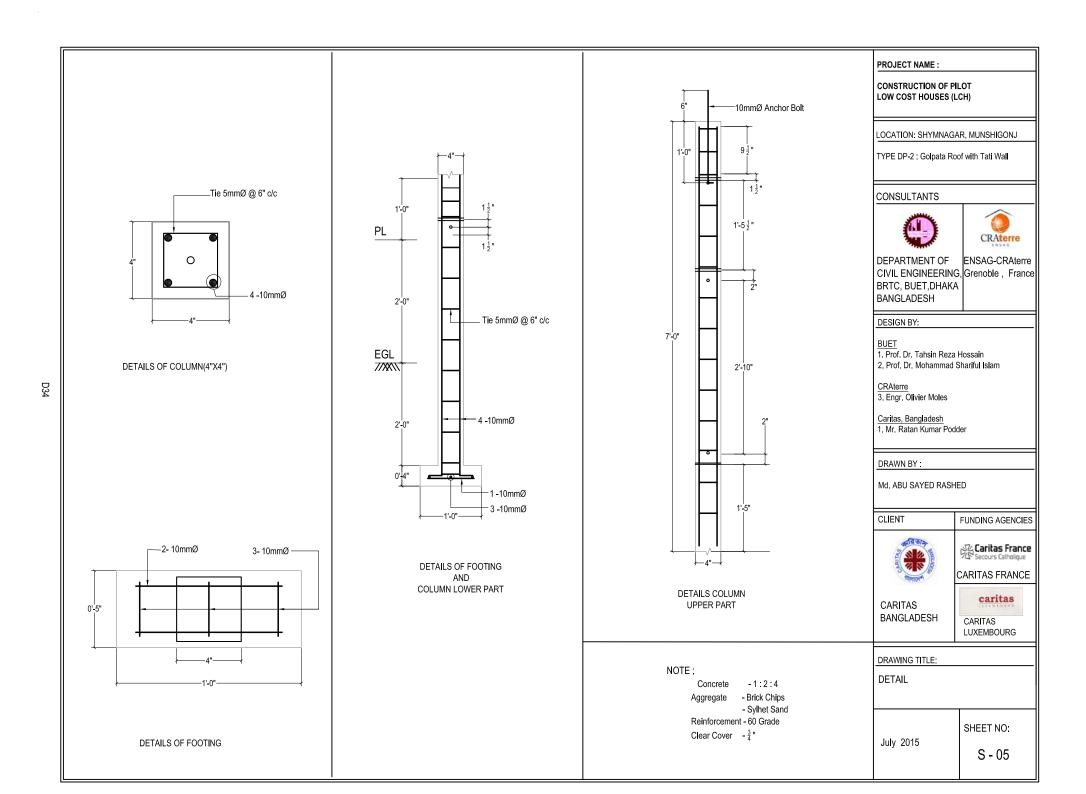
Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Bracing: Corner bracing

Cost: Tk. 85,000







	MEMBER SCHEDULE					
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS		
1.	Purlin	1.5"X2"	Bamboo			
2.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber	2"~2.5"Ø Bamboo Rafter in alternate row		
3.	Tie Beam	2.5"X3.5"	Timber	3' Ø Bamboo alternative		
4.	Window	2'-6"x3'-6"	Timber	Position may be Changed		
5.	Door	oor 3'-0"x6'-0" Timber		Position may be Changed		
6.	Golpata (Roof)		Golpata			
8.	Top tie	2"x1.5"	Timber	2" Ø Bamboo in alternate row		
9.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo			
10.	Fence Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo			
11.	Corner Rafter	3"x2"	Timber			
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RCC (4-10 mm Steel)	Ratio=1:2:4		
14.	Tati wall	10"x3"	Tati wall	Depth of wall variable		

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: SHYMNAGAR, MUNSHIGONJ

TYPE DP-2 : Golpata Roof with Tati Wall

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

BUET

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain 2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh 1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

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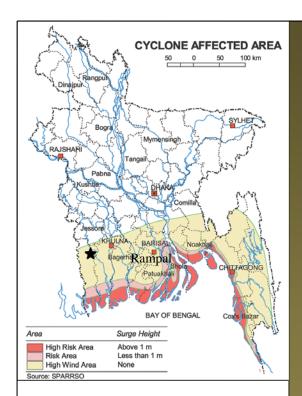
caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

SHEET NO: July 2015

6. DESIGN OF LCH IN RAMPAL: TYPE – DP 3



General Information:

Location:

District: Bagerhat Upazila: Rampal Union: Bashtoli Mouza/ Village: Climatic Feature: Saline

> Avg. Maximum Temperature: 24 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12°C

Annual Rainfall: 1947 mm Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

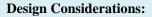
Topography: Plain land near river bank

MSL: 3 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Tidal surge, Cyclone and tidal surge, River Flood, Strong Wind



Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Tiles, Golpata, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda Post: RC posts at the corners of outer periphery + Treated roof is disconnected from main roof Roof cover: CGI sheet (main) & bamboo on katla

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat (2 parts) Golpata (veranda)

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

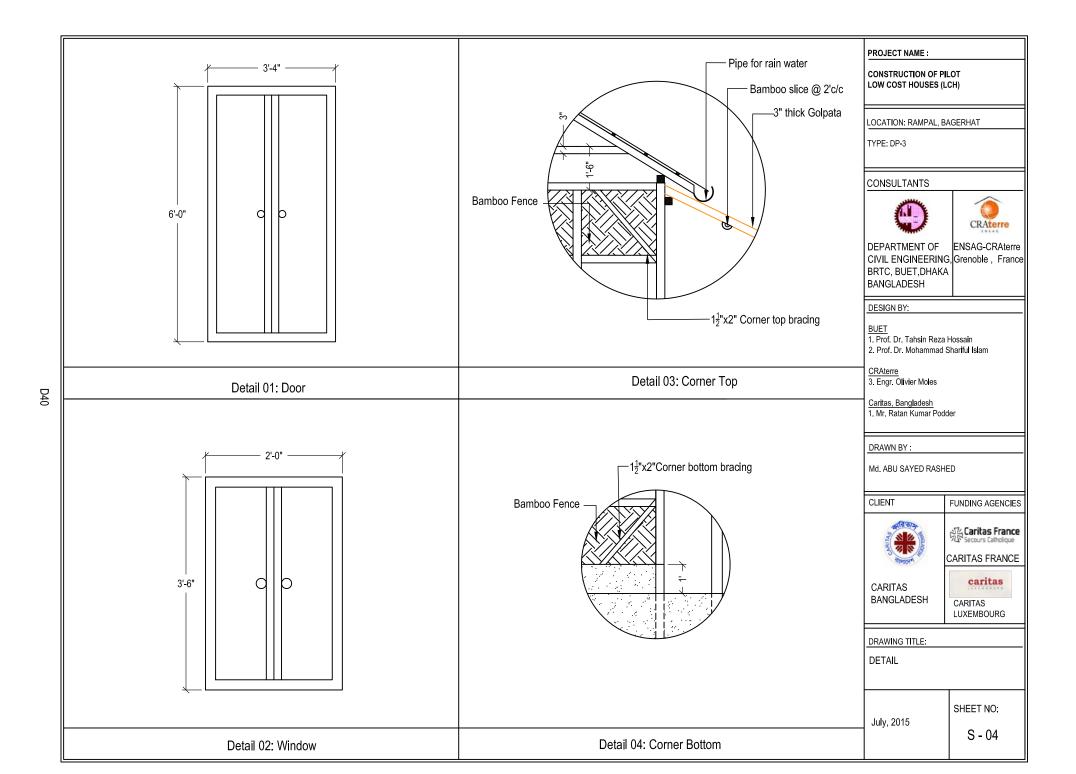
Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

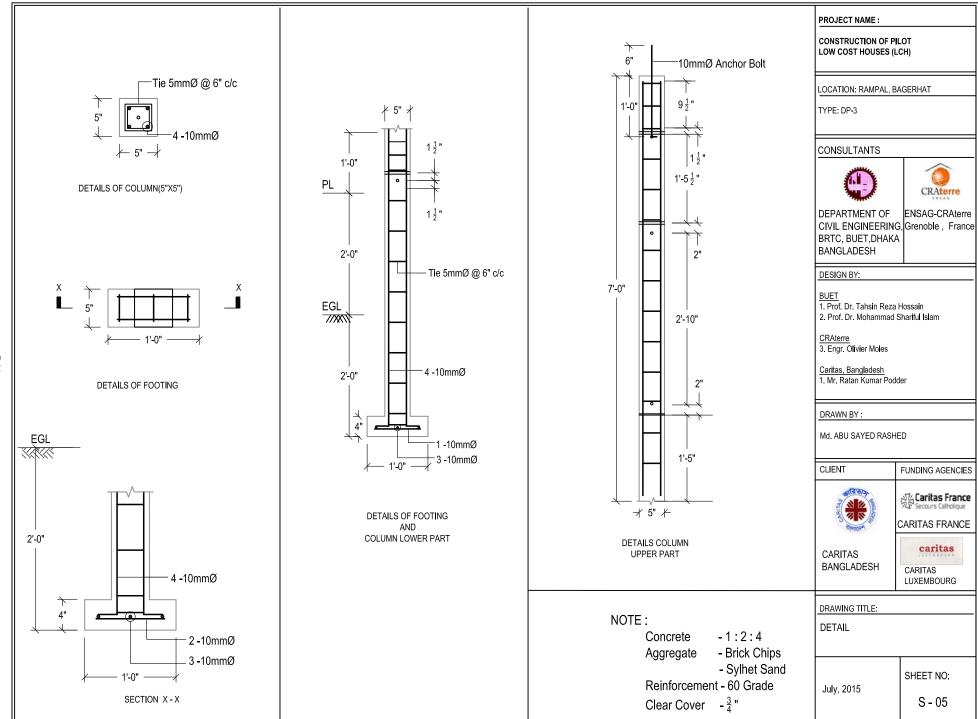
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire Bracing: Corner bracing

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment Cost: Tk. 85,000



Completed House





	MEMBER SCHEDULE					
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS		
1.	Roof (main house)	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet			
2.	Roof (veranda)	3" thick	Gol Pata			
3.	Purlin (main house)	2.5"x1"	Timber	@ 2-6" c/c		
4.	Purlin (veranda)		Bamboo Slice	@ 2' c/c		
5.	Rafter	2"~2.5" d i a	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3-6" c/c		
6.	Corner Rafter	3"x2.5"	Timber			
7.	Tie Beam	3" dia	Timber	@ 4'-0" c/c		
8.	Wall Plate (main house)	3"x2"	Timber			
9.	Wall Plate (veranda)	5"x1.5"	Timber			
11.	Fence		Bamboo mat			
12.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo			
13.	Fence Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo			
14.	Corner Post	5"x5"x11'-0"	RC	4-10 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete		
15.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be Changed		
16.	Window	2'-3"x3'-6"	Timber	Position may be Changed		
17.	Corner Bracing	2"x1.5"				

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: RAMPAL, BAGERHAT

TYPE: DP-3

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

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caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

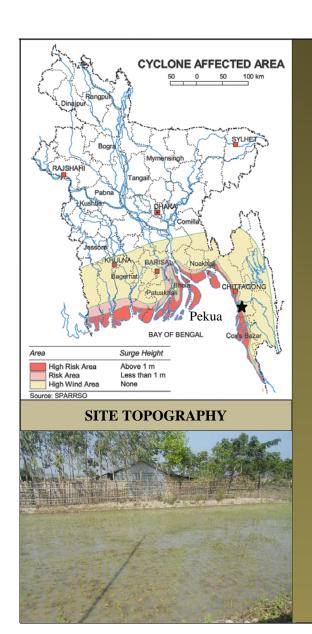
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

July, 2015

SHEET NO:

7. DESIGN OF LCH IN ANOWARA: TYPE – DP 2



General Information:

Location:

District: Chittagong Upazila: Anowara Union: Juidandi

Mouza/ Village: Uttarpara

Climatic Feature: Saline

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 32.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 13.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 2687 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 75%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Flat land

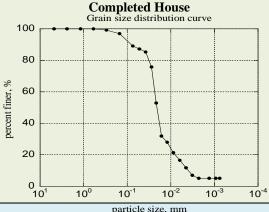
MSL: 3 m

Soil Characteristics: Medium Plastic Clay

Disaster:

Cyclone, and Tidal surge, Flood, Northwester





Roof structure: Wooden truss

Bracing: Corner bracing

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC posts, GI wire, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: RC/Wooden/Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud with steps Roof cover: CGI sheet

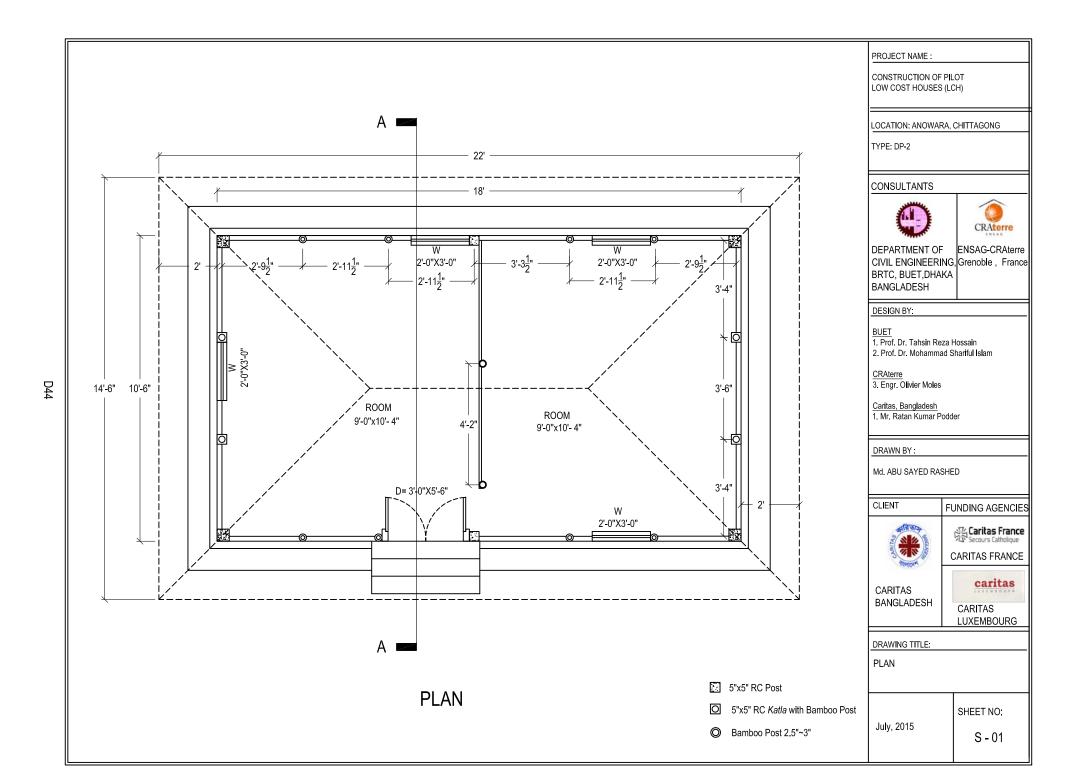
Post: Wooden, bamboo post or RC posts

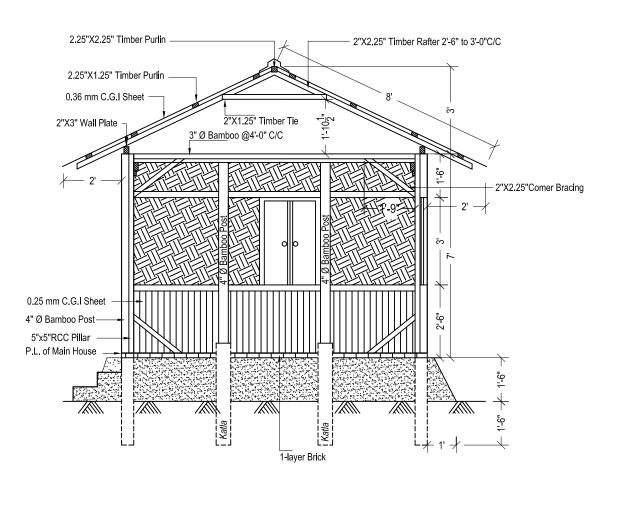
Fence/Wall: Bamboo fence over CGI sheet

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms Cost: Tk. 75,000

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire,





SECTION A - A

PROJECT NAME :

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: ANOWARA, CHITTAGONG

TYPE: DP-2

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

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- 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain
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CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

Md. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES





CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS

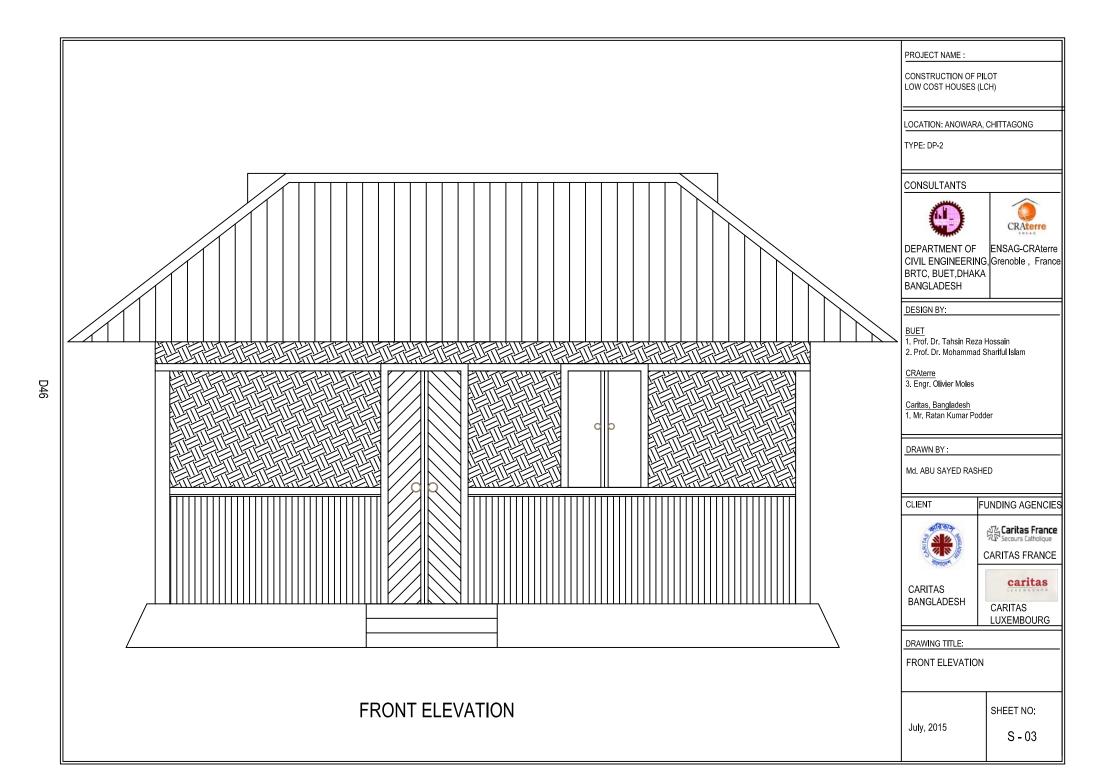
LUXEMBOURG

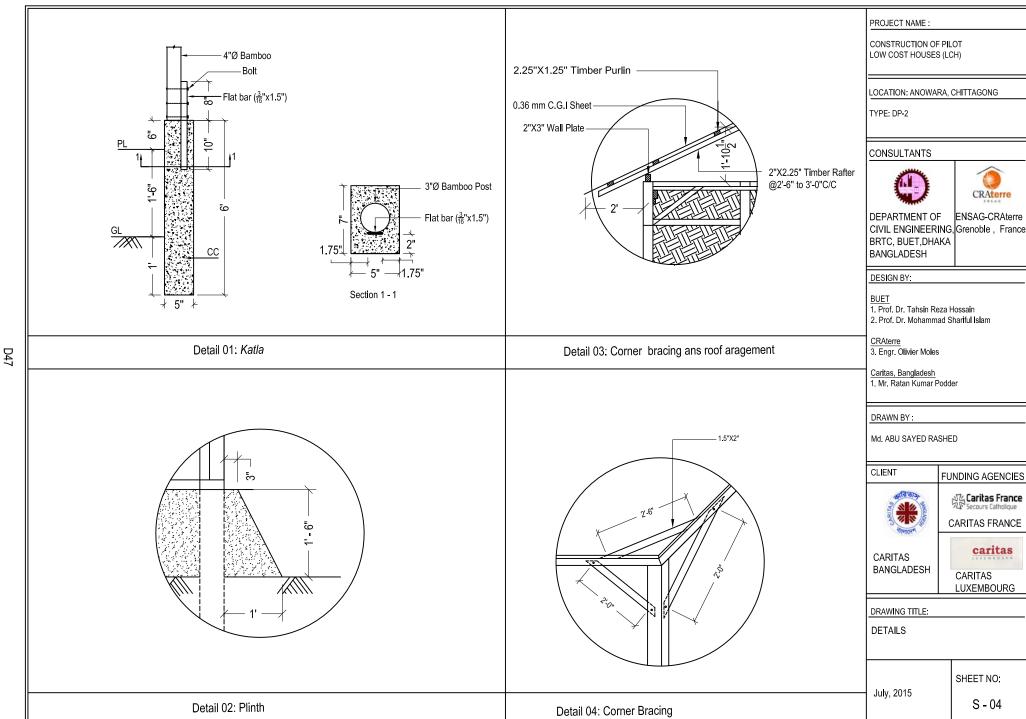
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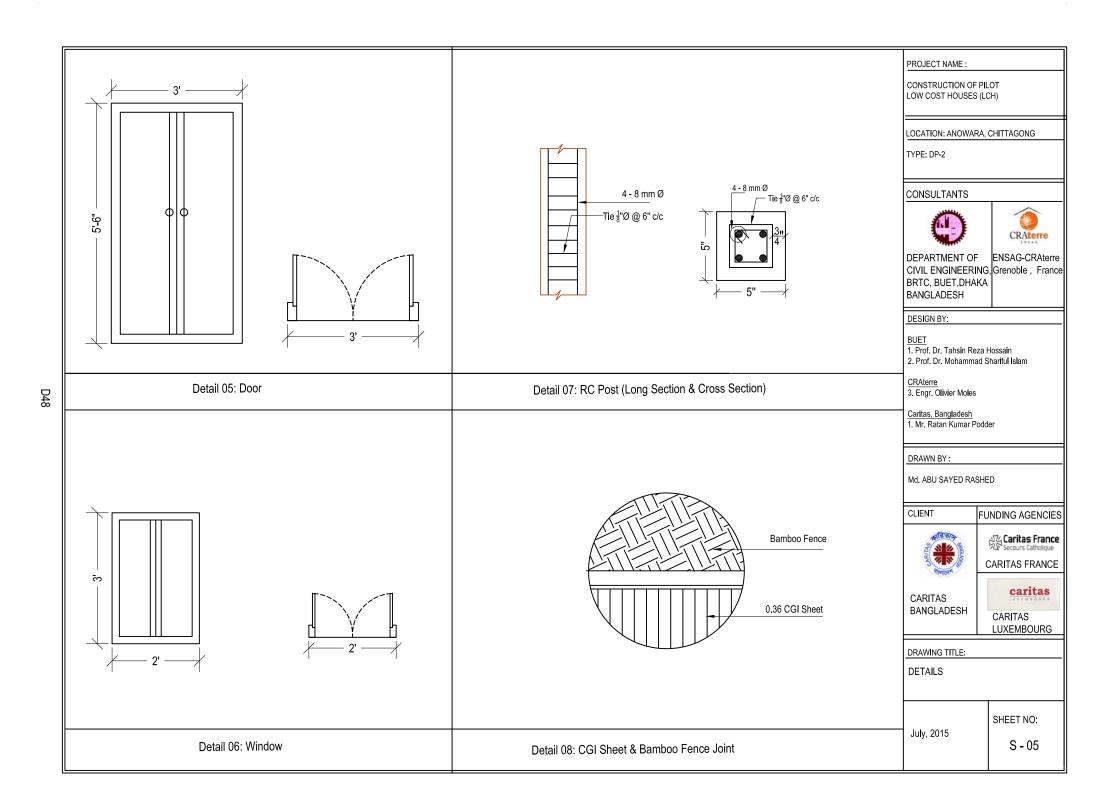
SECTION - A - A

SHEET NO:

July, 2015







MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Purlin	1.5"X2"	Timber	
2.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber	2"~2.5"Ø Bamboo Rafter in alternate row
3.	Tie Beam	2.5"X3.5"	Timber	3' Ø Bamboo alternative
4.	Window	2'-6"x3'-6"	Timber	Position may be Changed
5.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be Changed
6.	CGI Sheet (Roof)	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
8.	Top tie	2"x1.5"	Timber	2" Ø Bamboo in alternate row
9.	CGI Sheet Fence	0.20 mm	CGI Sheet	
10.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo	
11.	Fence Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	
12.	Corner Rafter	3"x2"	Timber	
14.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RCC (4-10 mm Steel)	Ratio=1:2:4
15.	Angle Bar	1.5"x0.25"x1' - 6"	Steel	10" in concrete, 8" open to joint bolt
16.	Brick guide wall	10"x3"	Brick Masonary	Depth of wall variable

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: ANOWARA, CHITTAGONG

TYPE: DP-2

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

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CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



完 Caritas France Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

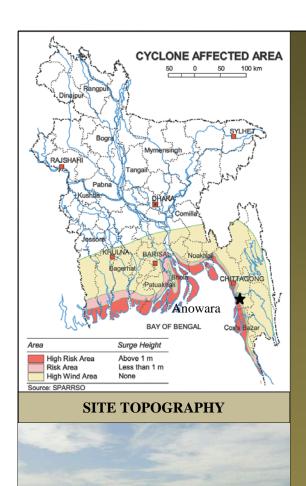
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

July, 2015

SHEET NO:

8. DESIGN OF LCH IN PEKUA: TYPE – DP 3



General Information:

Location:

District: Cox's Bazar

Upazila: Pekua Union: Ujantia

Mouza/ Village: Gosalpara

Climatic Feature: Saline

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 32.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 13.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 2687 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Flat land

MSL: 7 m

Soil Characteristics: Medium Plastic Clay

Disaster:

Cyclone, Tidal surge, Flood, River Erosion, Northwester



Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC posts, GI wire, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud plinth Roof cover: CGI sheet

Post: Wooden, bamboo post or RC posts Roof structure: Wooden truss

Fence/Wall: CGI sheet Bracing: Corner bracing

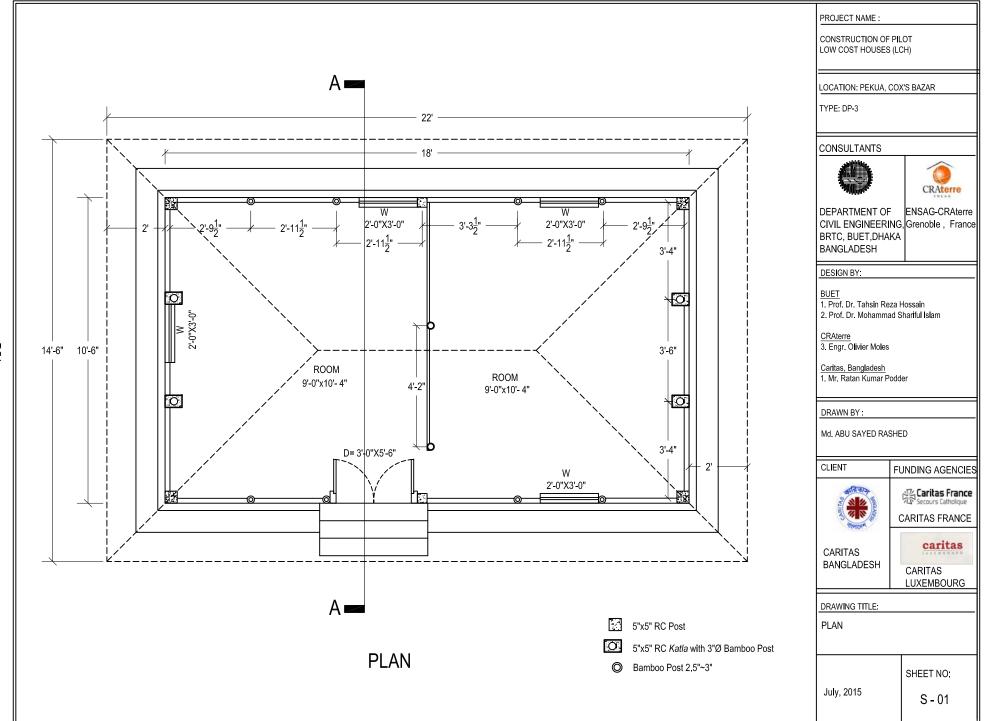
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms Cost: Tk. 75,000

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

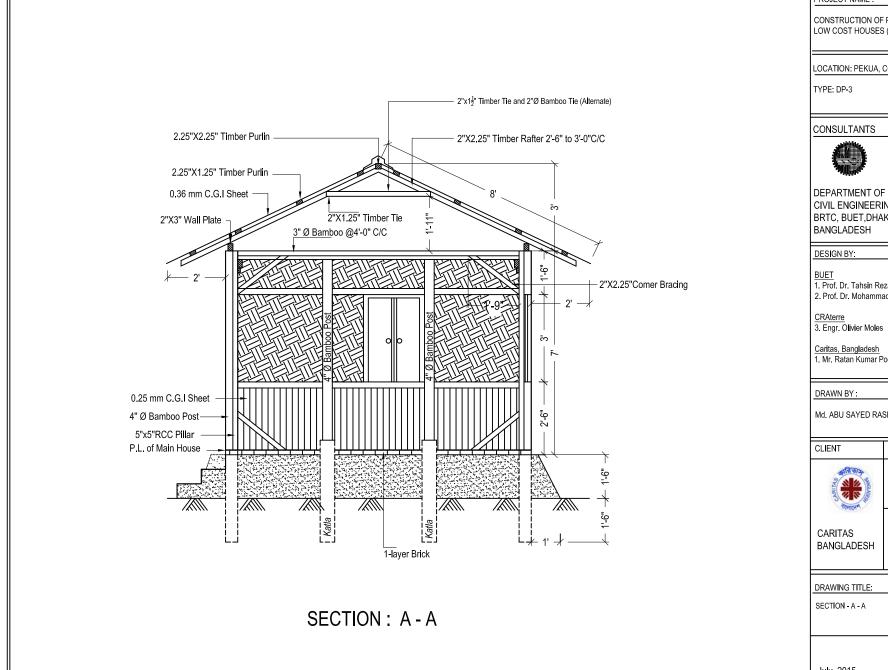
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire



Completed House



Ω,



CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: PEKUA, COX'S BAZAR





CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France

ENSAG-CRAterre

BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

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2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

Md. ABU SAYED RASHED

FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

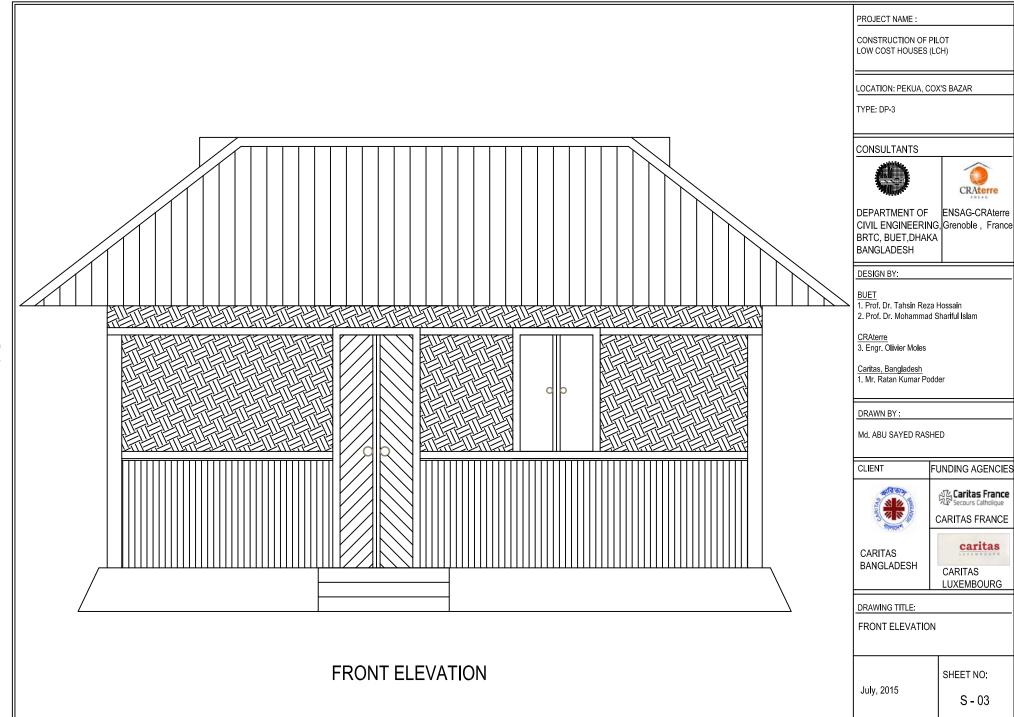
CARITAS BANGLADESH caritas

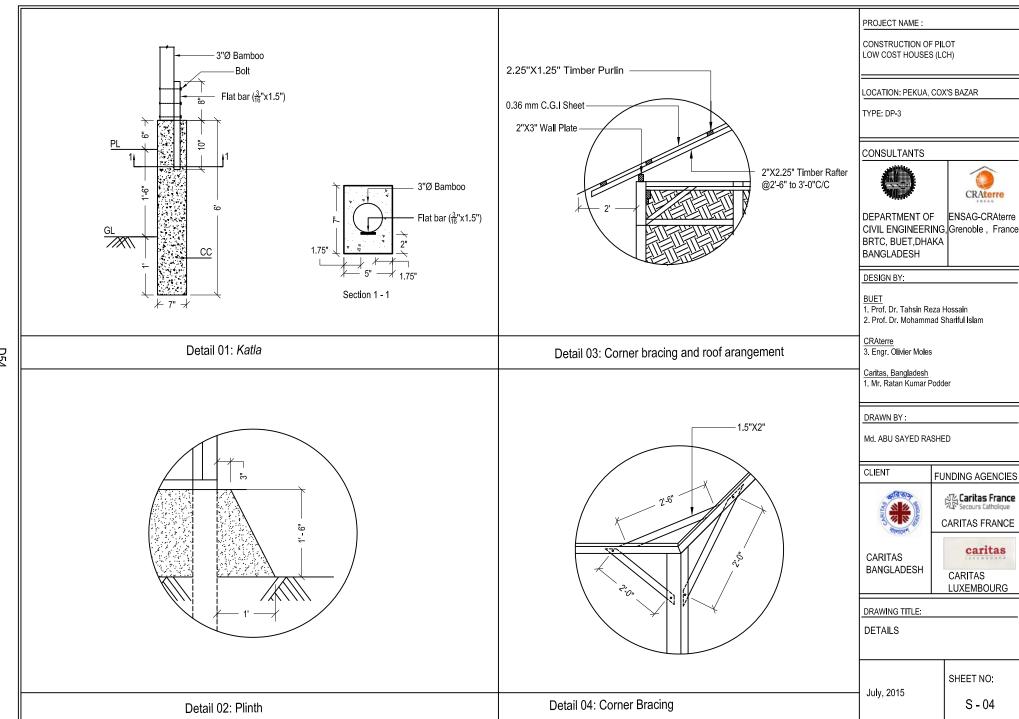
CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

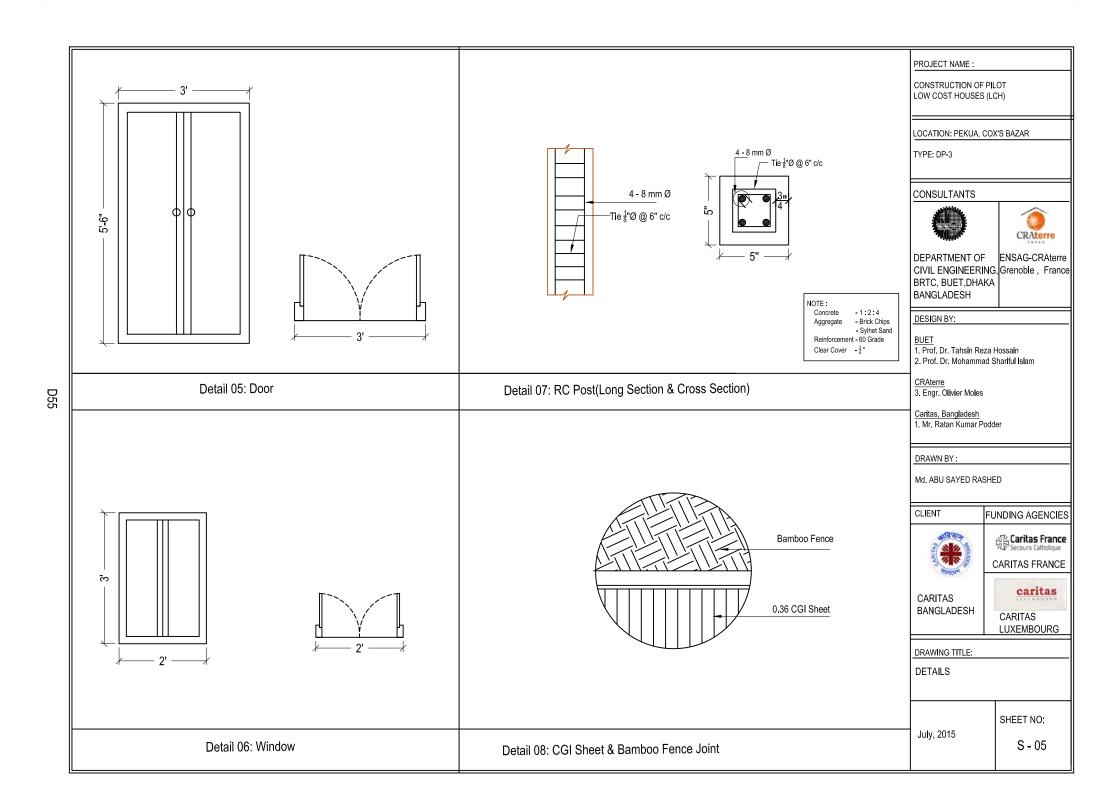
DRAWING TITLE:

SHEET NO:

July, 2015







	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Purlin	1.5"X2"	Timber		
2.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber	2"~2.5"Ø Bamboo Rafter in alternate row	
3.	Tie Beam	2.5"X3.5"	Timber	3' Ø Bamboo alternative	
4.	Window	2'-0"x3'-0"	Timber	Position may be Changed	
5.	Door	3'-0"x5'-6"	Timber	Position may be Changed	
6.	CGI Sheet (Roof)	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
8.	Top tie	2"x1.5"	Timber	2" Ø Bamboo in alternate row	
9.	CGI Sheet Fence	0.20 mm	CGI Sheet		
10.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo		
11.	Fence Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo		
12.	Corner Rafter	3"x2"	Timber		
14.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RCC (4-10 mm Steel)	Ratio=1:2:4	
15.	Angle Bar	1.5"x0.25"x1'-6"	Steel	10" in concrete, 8" open to joint bolt	
16.	Brick guide wall	10"x3"	Brick Masonary	Depth of wall variable	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: PEKUA, COX'S BAZAR

TYPE: DP-3

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



完 Caritas France Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

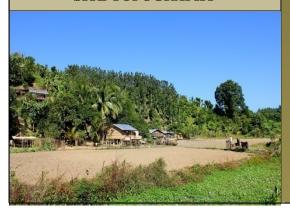
July, 2015

SHEET NO:

9. DESIGN OF LCH IN BANDARBAN: TYPE – 1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Bandarban

Upazila: Bandarban Sadar

Union: Sadar

Mouza/ Village: Lemujhiri para

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 13 °C

Annual Rainfall: 3031 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: hilly

MSL: 21 m

Soil Characteristics: Sandy soil over stone soil, Coarse sand (in valley) and Silt (in hill)

Disaster:

Flash flood, cyclone, tidal surge, Landslides due to heavy rain, earthquake, fire, northwester/tornado

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Brick, GI wire, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Machan (raised platform) with wooden posts directly in the ground and rest on katla

Post: Wooden pole with *katla* Roof cover: CGI sheet

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat (2 parts)

Roof structure: Wooden truss

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Bracing: Corner bracing

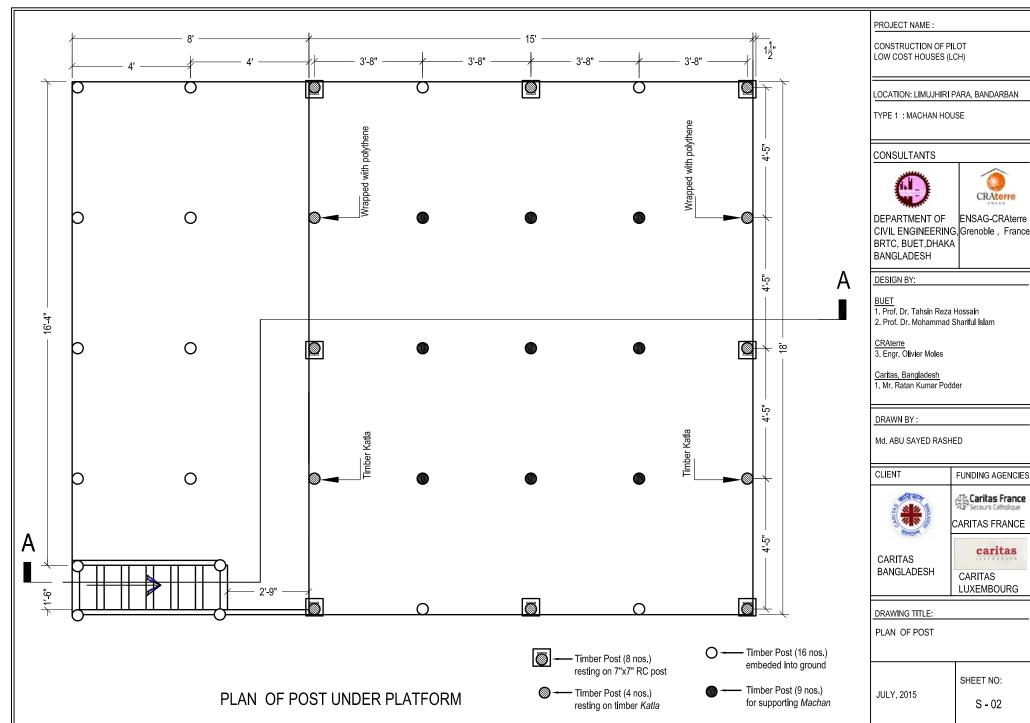
Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

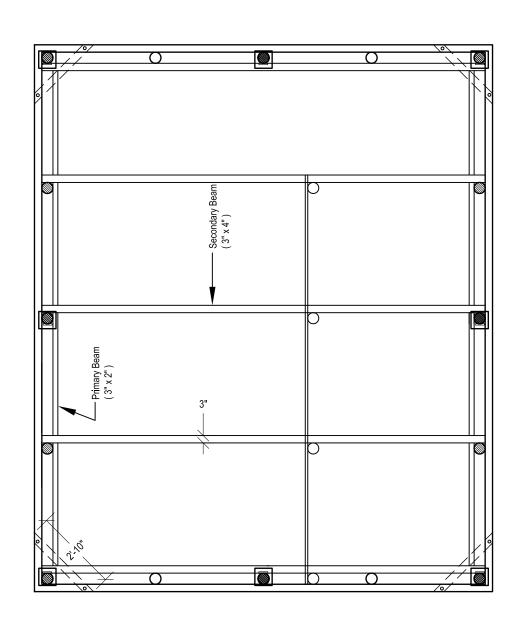
Wooden tie beams in odd number

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire, plastic ropes Cost: Tk. 90,000



Completed House





PLAN OF POST AND BEAM AT ROOF LEVEL

PROJECT NAME: CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH) LOCATION: LIMUJHIRI PARA, BANDARBAN TYPE 1: MACHAN HOUSE CONSULTANTS CRAterre DEPARTMENT OF **ENSAG-CRAterre** CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH DESIGN BY: 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain 2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam 3. Engr. Olivier Moles Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder DRAWN BY: Md. ABU SAYED RASHED CLIENT **FUNDING AGENCIES** Caritas France Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE caritas **CARITAS** BANGLADESH CARITAS LUXEMBOURG DRAWING TITLE: PLAN OF POST AND BEAM AT ROOF LEVEL

Timber Post (8 nos.) resting on 7"x7" RC post

Timber Post (4 nos.) embeded into ground

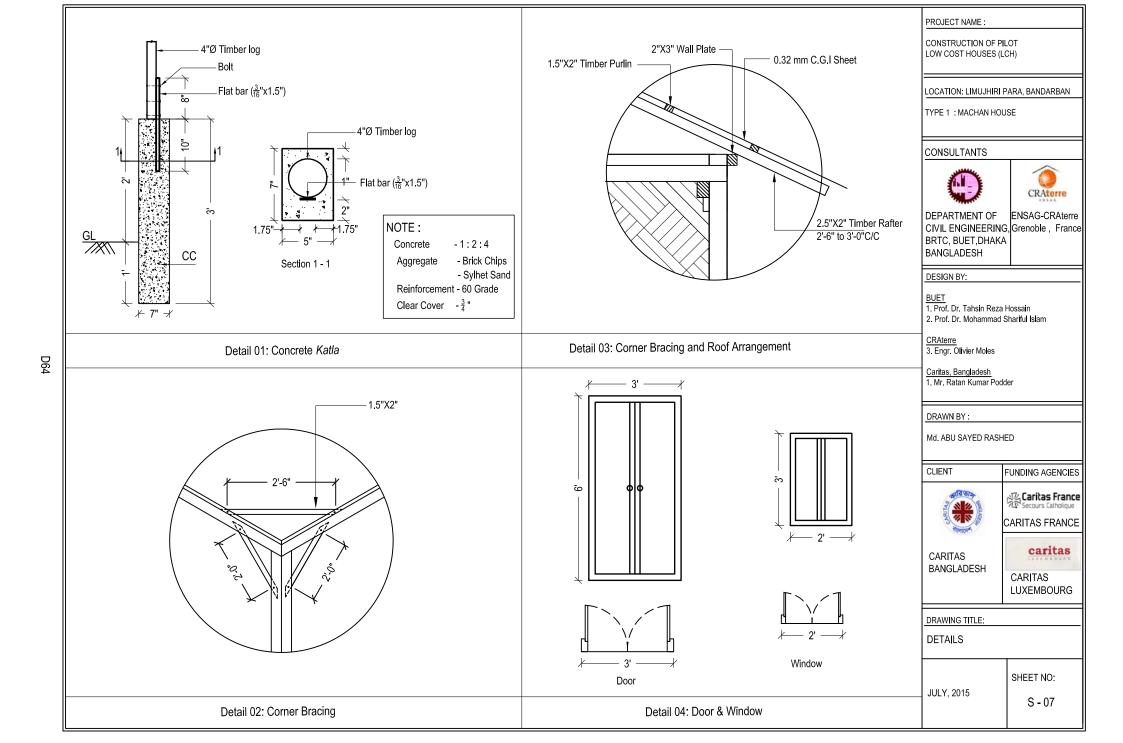
Timber Post (4 nos.) resting on timber Katla

JULY, 2015

S - 04

SHEET NO:

2000



	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Timber Katla	Veriable	Timber	Round Log	
2.	Primary Beam (Bottom)	5"Ø	Timber	Round Log	
3.	Secondary Beam (Bottom)	2"X3"	Timber		
4.	Primary Beam (Top)	3"X2"	Timber		
5.	Secondary Beam (Top)	3"X4"	Timber		
6.	Bottom Bracing	3"X2"	Timber		
7.	Top Bracing	3"X2"	Timber		
8.	Purlin	1.5"X2"	Timber		
10.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber		
11.	Tie Beam	2"X3"	Timber		
12.	Window	2'-0"x3'-0"	Timber	Position may be Changed	
13.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be Changed	
14.	Long Post	Min. Ø 4.5"	Timber	Round Log	
15.	Short Post	Min. Ø 4.5"	Timber	Round Log	
16.	Concrete Post	7"x7"x3'-6"	CC	Ratio= 1:2:4	
17.	Angle Bar (<i>Katla</i>)	2"x ³ "x1'-6"	Steel	10" in concrete, 8" open to joint bolt	
18.	Machan		Bamboo		
19.	CGI Sheet	0.32 mm	CGI		
19.	Drain	1'x0'-6"			

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: LIMUJHIRI PARA, BANDARBAN

TYPE 1: MACHAN HOUSE

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh 1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

Md. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

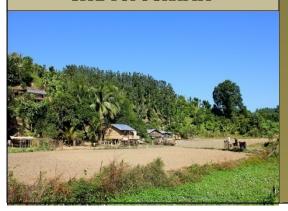
JULY, 2015

SHEET NO: S - 09

10. DESIGN OF LCH IN BANDARBAN: TYPE – 2

Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bandarban BAY OF BENGAL

SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Bandarban

Upazila: Bandarban Sadar

Union: Sadar

Mouza/ Village: Lemujhiri para

Climatic Feature: Hot, cold and rainy

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 13 °C

Annual Rainfall: 3031 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: hilly

MSL: 21 m

Soil Characteristics: Sandy soil over stone soil, Coarse sand (in valley) and Silt (in hill)

Disaster:

Flash flood, cyclone, tidal surge, Landslides due to heavy rain, earthquake, fire, northwester/tornado

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Brick, GI wire, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud roof disconnected from main roof

Post: Wooden pole with *katla* Roof cover: CGI sheet

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat (2 parts)

Roof structure: Wooden truss

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Bracing: Corner bracing

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

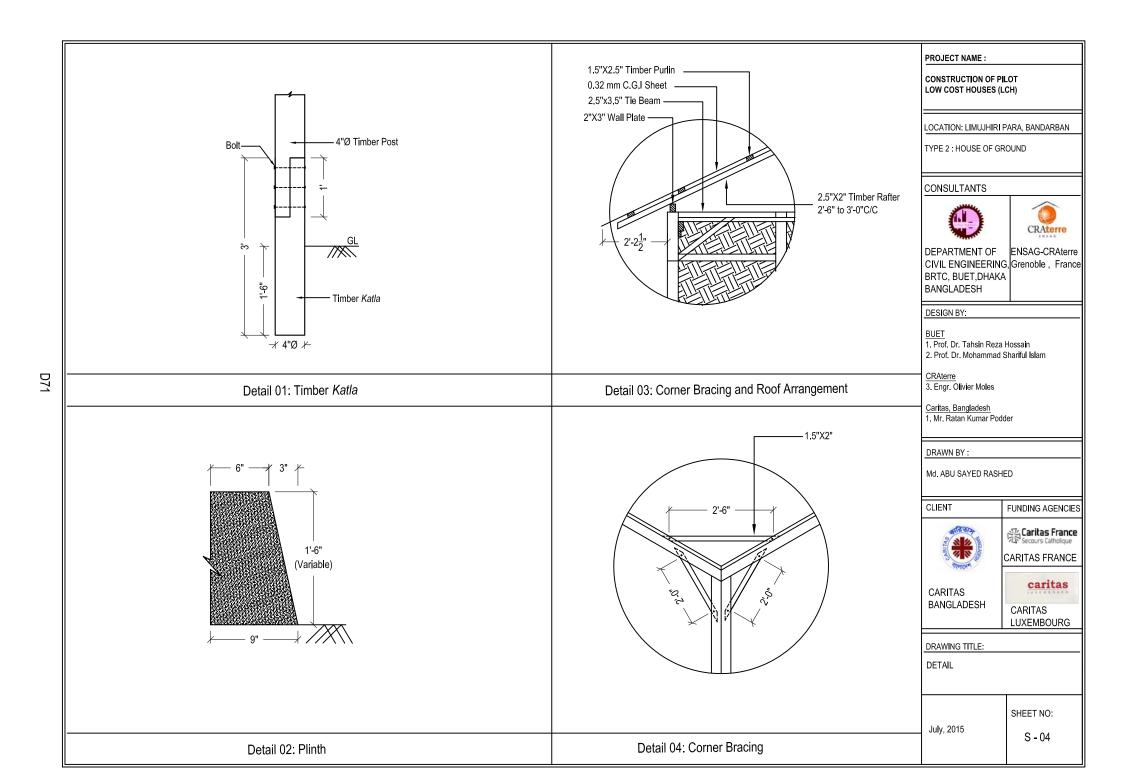
Wooden tie beams in odd number

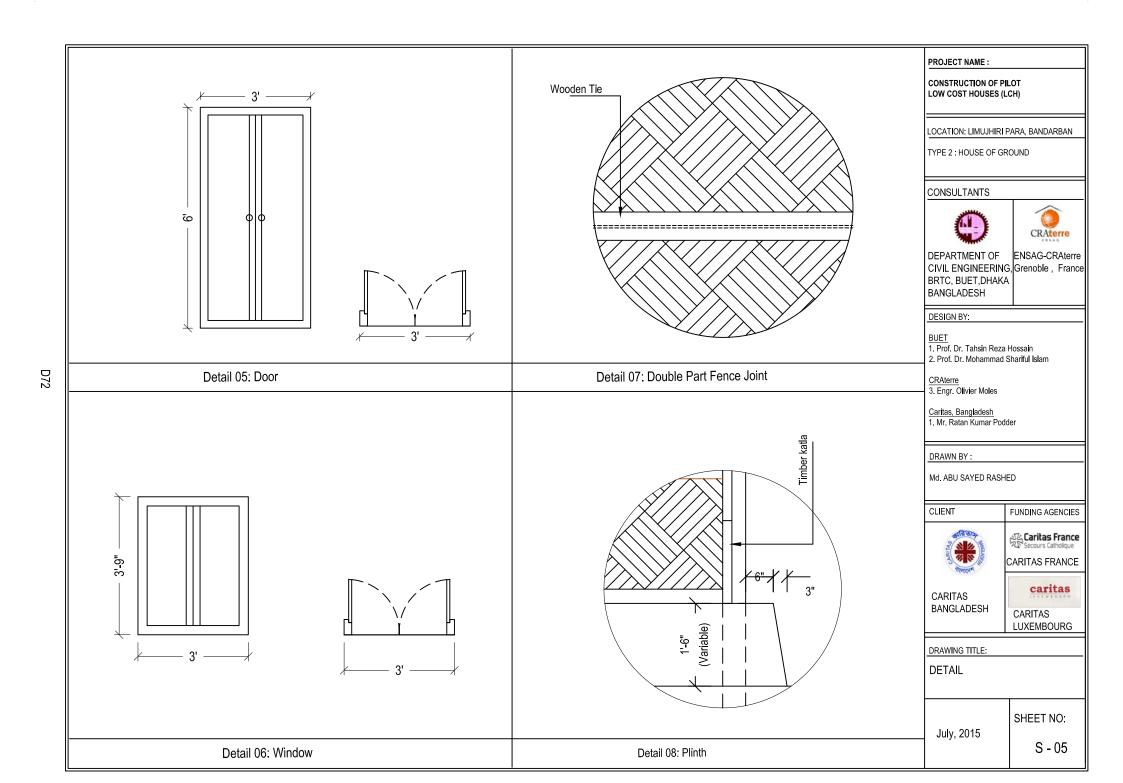
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire, plastic ropes Cost: Tk. 90,000



Completed House

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	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Timber post	Min Ø 4"	Timber	Round Log, katla at 4-corner. Other posts wrapped with polythene	
2.	Purlin	1.5"X2.5"	Timber		
3.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber		
4.	Beam	2.5"X3.5"	Timber		
5.	Window	2'-6"x2'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
6.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
7.	CGI Sheet (Roof)	Min 0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
8.	Top tie	1.5"x3"	Timber		
9.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber		

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: LIMUJHIRI PARA, BANDARBAN

TYPE 2: HOUSE OF GROUND

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble , France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

BUET 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

Md. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

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CARITAS BANGLADESH

CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

July, 2015

SHEET NO:

11. DESIGN OF LCH IN BANDARBAN: TYPE - DP 1.1

Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bandarban BAY OF BENGAL

SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Bandarban

Upazila: Bandarban Sadar

Union: Sadar

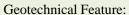
Mouza/ Village: Lemujhiri para

Climatic Feature: Hot, cold and rainy

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 13 °C

Annual Rainfall: 3031 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 76%



Topography: hilly

MSL: 21 m

Soil Characteristics: Sandy soil over stone soil, Coarse sand (in valley) and Silt (in hill)

Disaster:

Flash flood, cyclone, tidal surge, Landslides due to heavy rain, earthquake, fire, northwester/tornado

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Brick, GI wire, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Machan (raised platform) with wooden posts directly in the ground and rest on katla

Post: Wooden pole with *katla* Roof cover: CGI sheet

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat (2 parts)

Roof structure: Wooden truss

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Bracing: Corner bracing

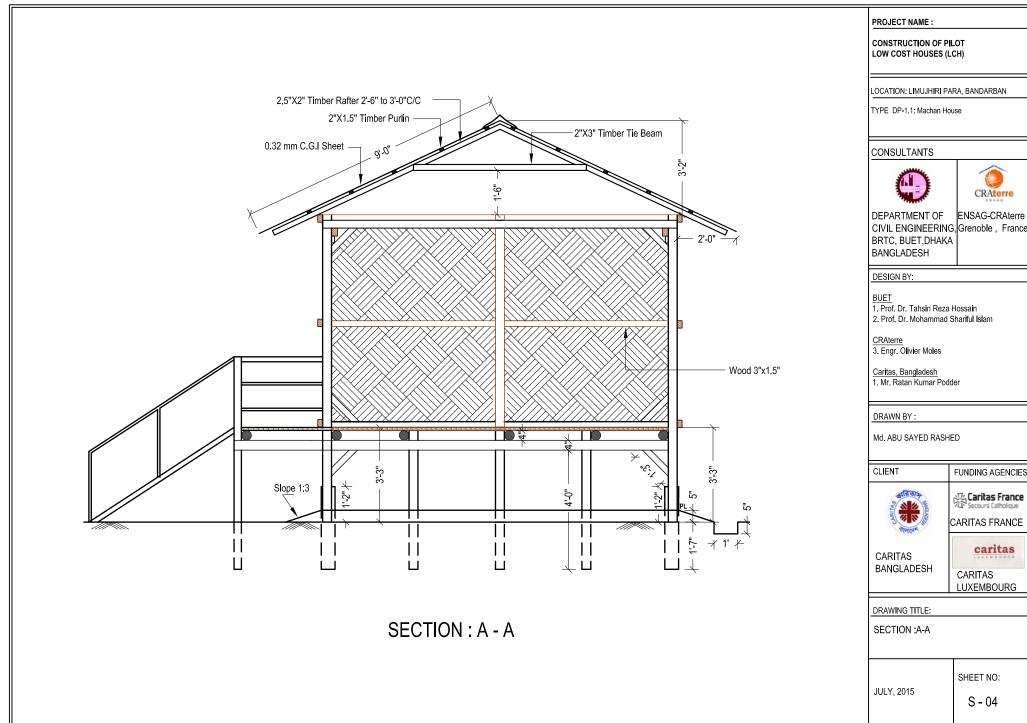
Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Wooden tie beams in odd number

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire, plastic ropes Cost: Tk. 75,000



Completed House



CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: LIMUJHIRI PARA, BANDARBAN



CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

- 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain
- 2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

Md. ABU SAYED RASHED

FUNDING AGENCIES

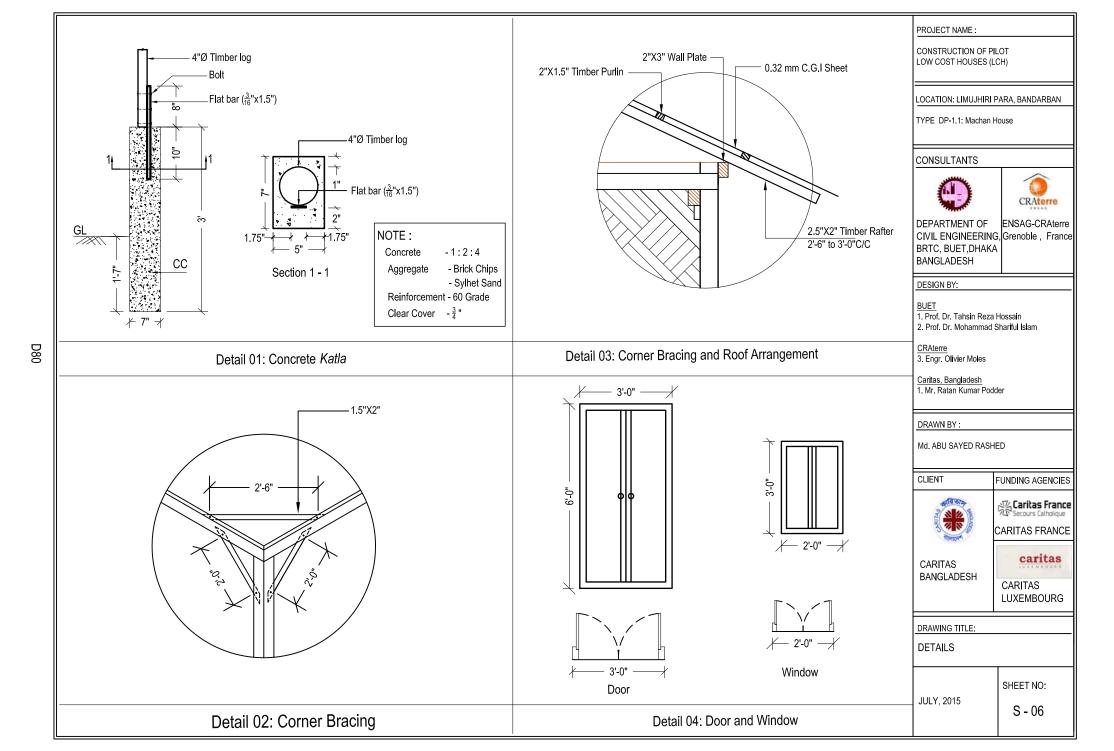


Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

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CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

SHEET NO:



	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Katla	0'-5"x0'-7"x0'-3"	CC	Ratio = 1:2:4	
2.	Primary Beam (Bottom)	5"Ø	Timber	Round Log	
3.	Secondary Beam (Bottom)	0'-2"X0'-3"	Timber		
4.	Primary Beam (Top)	0'-3"X0'-2"	Timber		
5.	Secondary Beam (Top)	0'-3"X0'-4"	Timber		
6.	Bottom Bracing	3"X2"x2'-8"	Timber		
7.	Top Bracing	3"X2"x2'-10"	Timber		
8.	Purlin	0'-1.5"X0'-2"	Timber		
9.	Rafter	0'-2.5"X0'-2"	Timber		
10.	Tie Beam	0'-2"X0'-3"	Timber		
11.	Window	2'-0"x3'-0"	Timber	Position may be Changed	
12.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be Changed	
13.	Long Post	Min. Ø 4.5"	Timber	Round Log	
14.	Short Post	Min. Ø 4.5"	Timber	Round Log	
15.	Angle Bar	0'- ³ / ₁₆ "x0'-1.5"	Steel	10" in concrete, 8" open to joint bolt	
16.	Machan	According to Room	Bamboo		
17.	CGI Sheet	0.32 mm	CGI		
18.	Drain	1'-0"x0'-6"			

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: LIMUJHIRI PARA, BANDARBAN

TYPE DP-1.1: Machan House

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

- 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain
- 2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

Md. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



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CARITAS BANGLADESH

CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

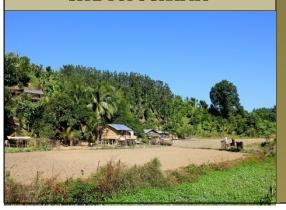
SHEET NO:

DIVISION: CHITTAGONG

12. DESIGN OF LCH IN BANDARBAN: TYPE – DP 1.2

Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bandarban BAY OF BENGAL

SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Bandarban

Upazila: Bandarban Sadar

Union: Sadar

Mouza/ Village: Lemujhiri para

Climatic Feature: Hot, cold and rainy

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 13 °C

Annual Rainfall: 3031 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: hilly

MSL: 21 m

Soil Characteristics: Sandy soil over stone soil, Coarse sand (in valley) and Silt (in hill)

Disaster: Flash flood, cyclone, tidal surge, landslides due to heavy rain, earthquake, fire, northwester/

tornado

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Brick, GI wire, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched and veranda

Plinth: Mud roof is disconnected from main roof

Post: Wooden pole with *katla* Roof cover: CGI sheet

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat (2 parts)

Roof structure: Wooden truss

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Bracing: Corner bracing

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Wooden tie beams in odd number

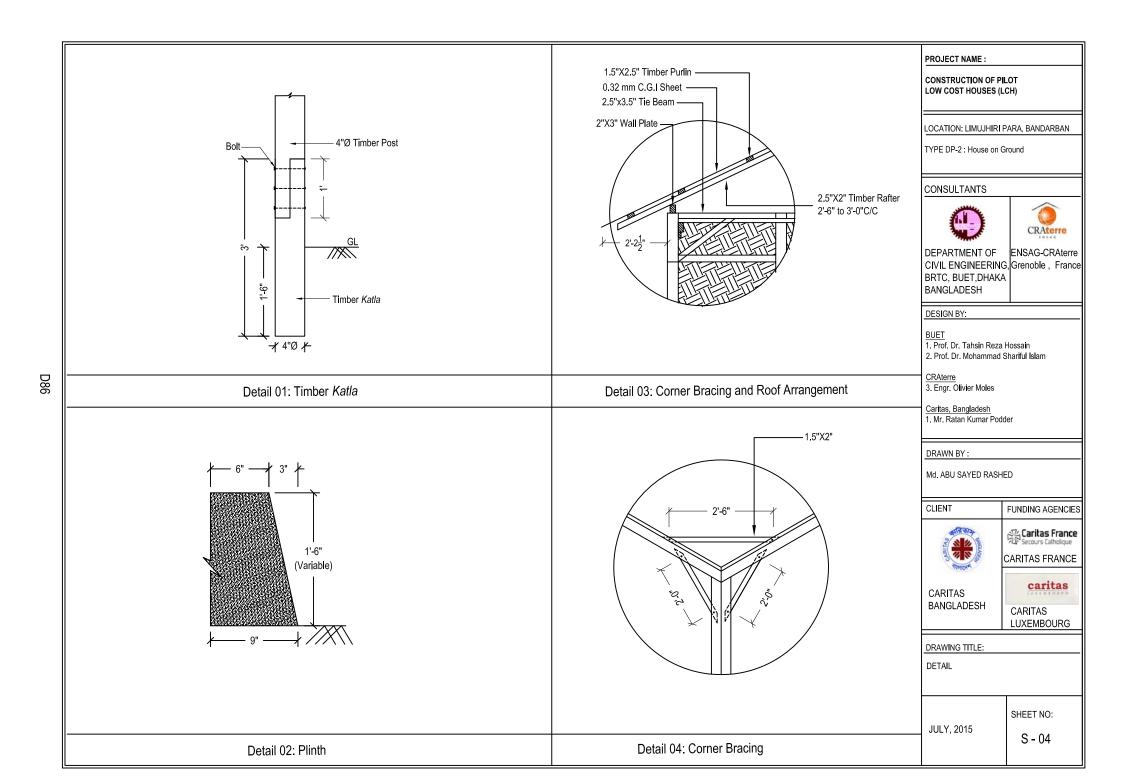
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire, plastic ropes Cost: Tk. 80,000

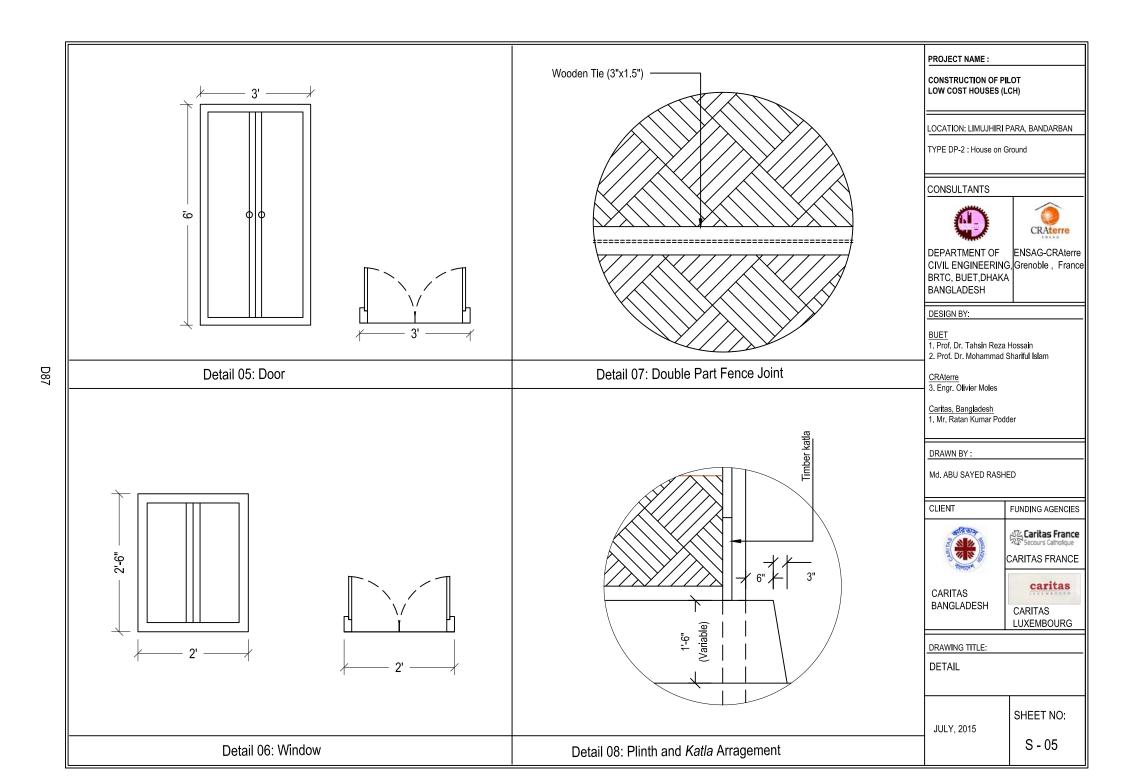
Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment



Completed House

5





	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Timber post	Min Ø 4"	Timber	Round Log, katla at 4-corner.	
2.	Bamboo post	Min Ø 3"	Bamboo		
3.	Purlin	1.5"X2.5"	Timber		
4.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber		
5.	Beam	2.5"X3.5"	Timber		
6.	Window	2'-0"x2'-6"	Timber	Position may be changed	
7.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
8.	CGI Sheet (Roof)	Min 0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
9.	Top tie	1.5"x3"	Timber		
10.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber		

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: LIMUJHIRI PARA, BANDARBAN

TYPE DP-2: House on Ground

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble , France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

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2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

Md. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: DHAKA

13. DESIGN OF LCH IN SIRAJDIKHAN: TYPE - 1

General Information:

Location:

District: Munshiganj Upazila: Sirajdikhan Union: Lotabdi

Mouza/ Village: Kangshapura

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 40 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 11.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 2121 mm Average Relative Humidity: 66%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Low land, Flood prone area

MSL: 5 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

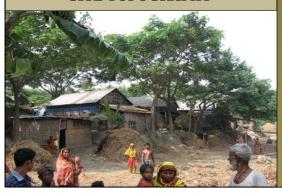
Flood and Northwester



Completed House

SITE TOPOGRAPHY

Sirajdikhan



Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, GI wire, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

roof is disconnected from main roof

Post: RC pillar and bamboo post Roof cover: CGI sheet

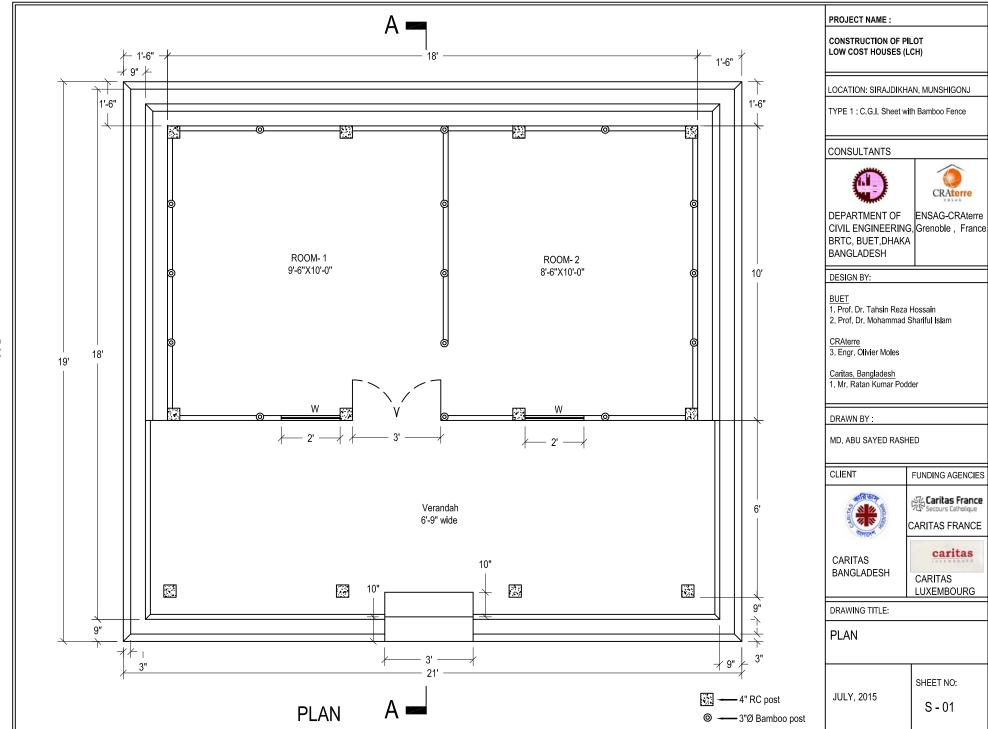
Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat (2 parts)

Roof structure: Wooden truss

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms Bracing: Corner bracing

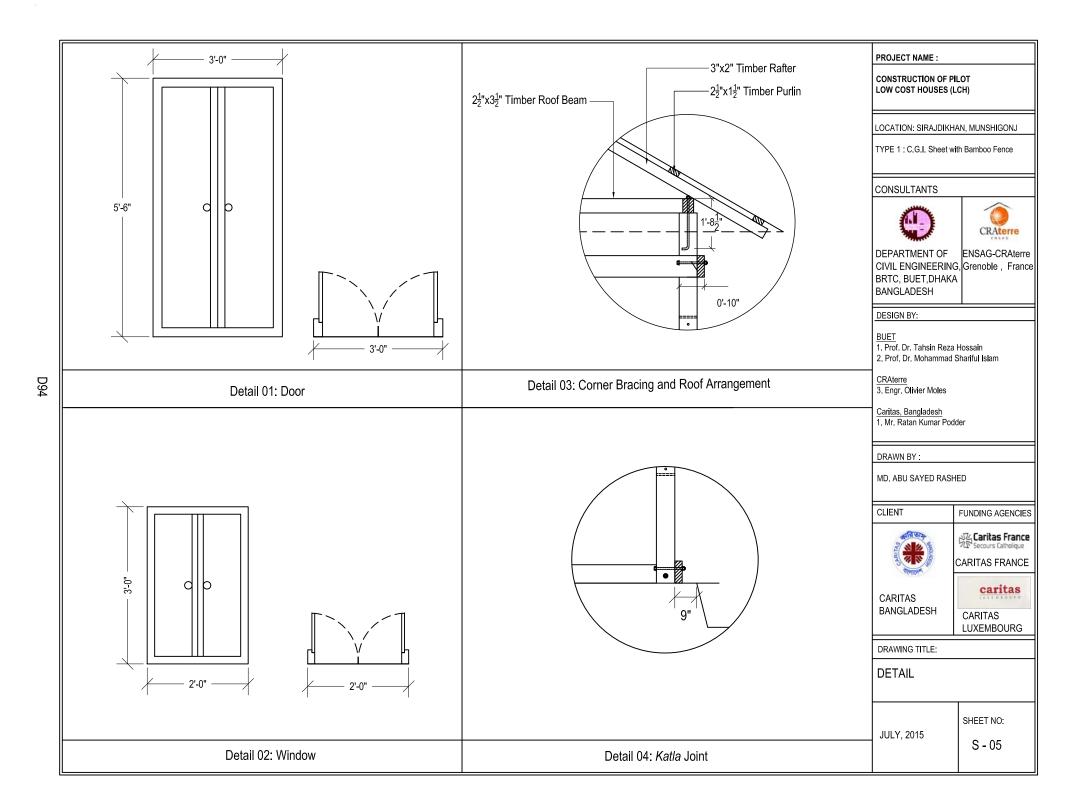
Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold Cost: Tk. 63,000

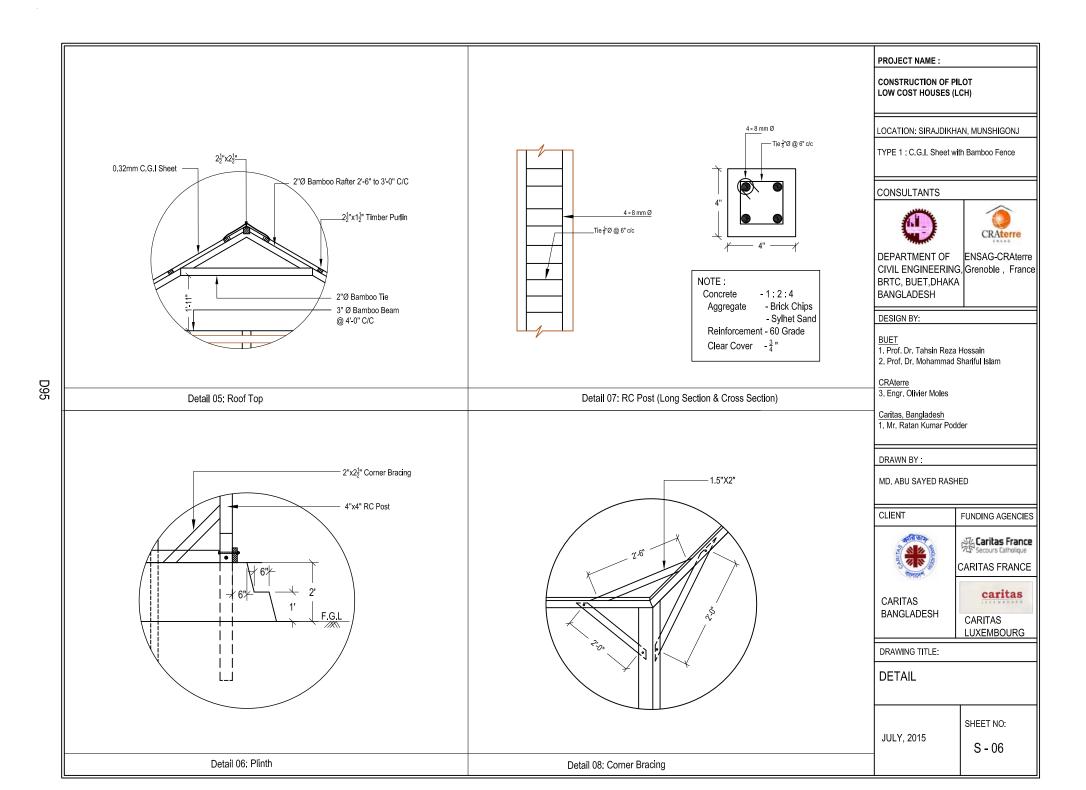
Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment



<u>D</u>

9





	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Cover	0.36mm	CGI Sheet		
2.	Purlin	2.5"X1.5"	Timber		
3.	Rafter	2.5"X2"	Timber	3'-0" C/C	
4.	Tie	3"X2"	Timber	3'-0" C/C	
5.	Roof beam	4"x3"	Timber		
6.	Timber beam(1)	5"x1.5"	Timber		
7.	Timber beam (2)	3.5"x2.5"	Timber		
8.	Wall Plate	3"x2"	Timber		
9.	Fance	0.22mm	CGI Sheet		
10.	Main Post	4"x4"x11'	RC	4-8mmØ 1:2:4 Concrete	
11.	Door	3'x5'-6"	Timber	Position may be changed	
12.	Window	3"x2"	Timber	Position may be changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: SIRAJDIKHAN, MUNSHIGONJ

TYPE 1 : C.G.I. Sheet with Bamboo Fence

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



完 Caritas France Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

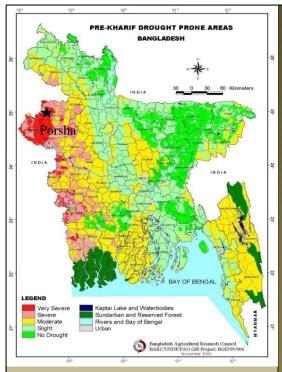
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: RAJSHAHI

14. DESIGN OF LCH IN PORSHA: TYPE - 1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Naogoan Upazila: Porsha Union: Chawer

Mouza/ Village: Hiradanga and Uchadanga

Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 45 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 7°C

Annual Rainfall: 1862 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 74%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Uneven land

MSL: 31 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Drought, cold wave, earthquake, storm



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber, Binna grass etc

Foundation: Mud

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: Mud

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat & cold & as storage

Rain water harvesting system

Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

roof is disconnected from main roof

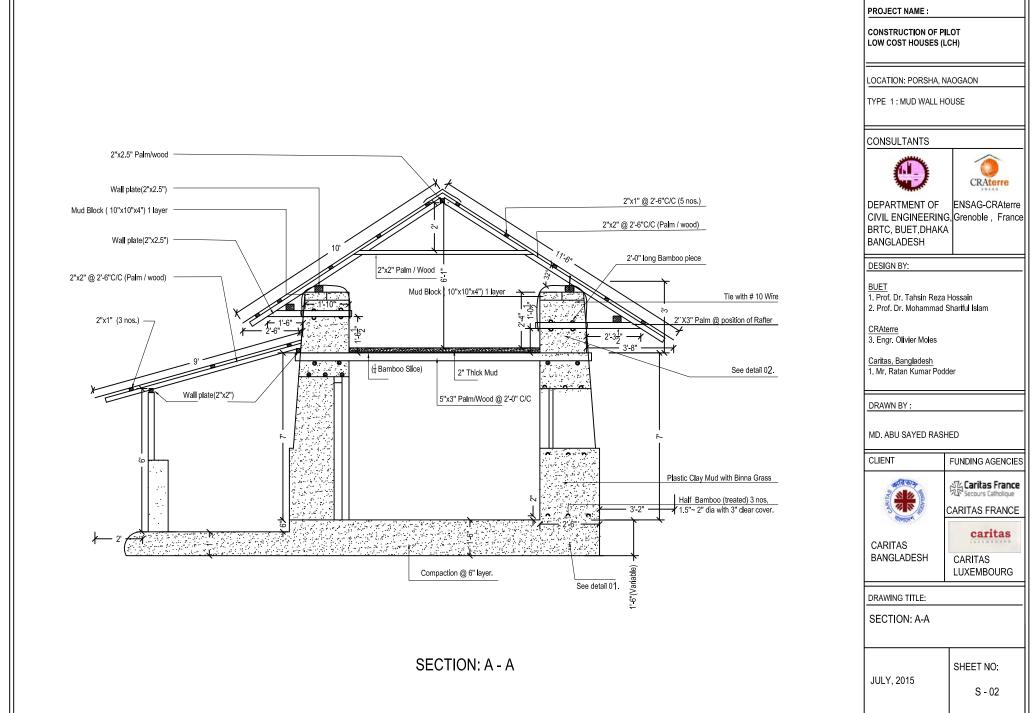
Roof cover: CGI sheets

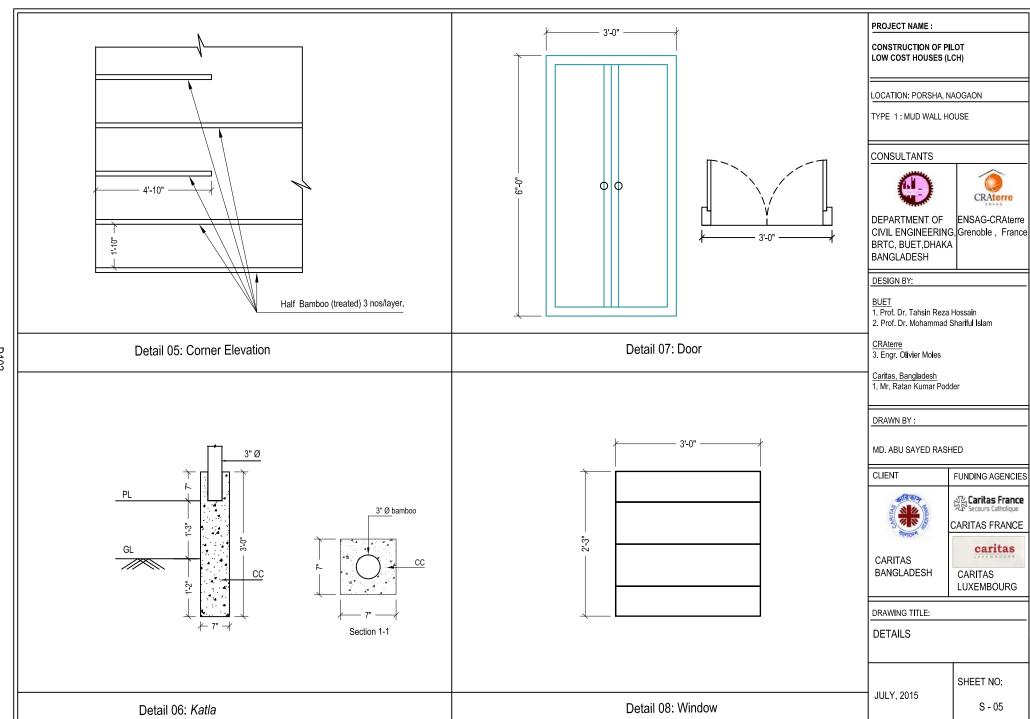
Roof structure: Wooden truss

Bracing: Corner bracing

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Cost: Tk. 90,000





MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.36 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2"X2"	Plam/wood	@ 2'-6" C/C
4.	Tie Beam (upper	2"x2"	Plam/wood	@ 2'-6" C/C
5.	Roof Beam	5"x3"	Plam/wood	@ 2'-0" C/C
6.	Wall Plate (Main house)	2"x2.5"	Timber	
8.	Wall Plate (Veranda)	2"x2"	Timber	
9.	Mud Wall	2'-6" thick at bottom	Plastic Clay with Vetiver	
10.	Mud Wall	1'-10" thick at top	Plastic Clay with Vetiver	
11.	Mud Block	10"x10"x4"	Plastic Clay	One Layer over Mud wall
12.	Post (Veranda)	3" dia	Bamboo	
13.	Door	3'x6'	Mud	Position may be Changed
14.	Windowt	2'-3"x3"-0"	Mud	Position may be Changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: PORSHA, NAOGAON

TYPE 1: MUD WALL HOUSE

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

<u>BUET</u>

- 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain
- 2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES





CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS

LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

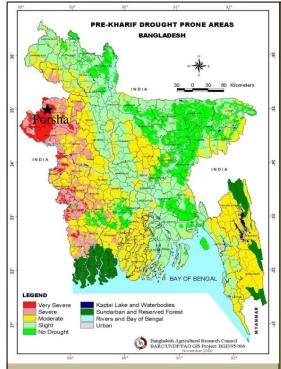
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: RAJSHAHI

15. DESIGN OF LCH IN PORSHA: TYPE - 2.1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Naogoan Upazila: Porsha Union: Chawer

Mouza/ Village: Banshparaa

Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 38 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12°C

Annual Rainfall: 1862 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 74%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Uneven land

MSL: 31 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Drought, cold wave, earthquake, storm



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber, Binna grass etc

Foundation: Mud Roof Type: Four pitched Plinth: Mud

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: Mud

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Rain water harvesting system

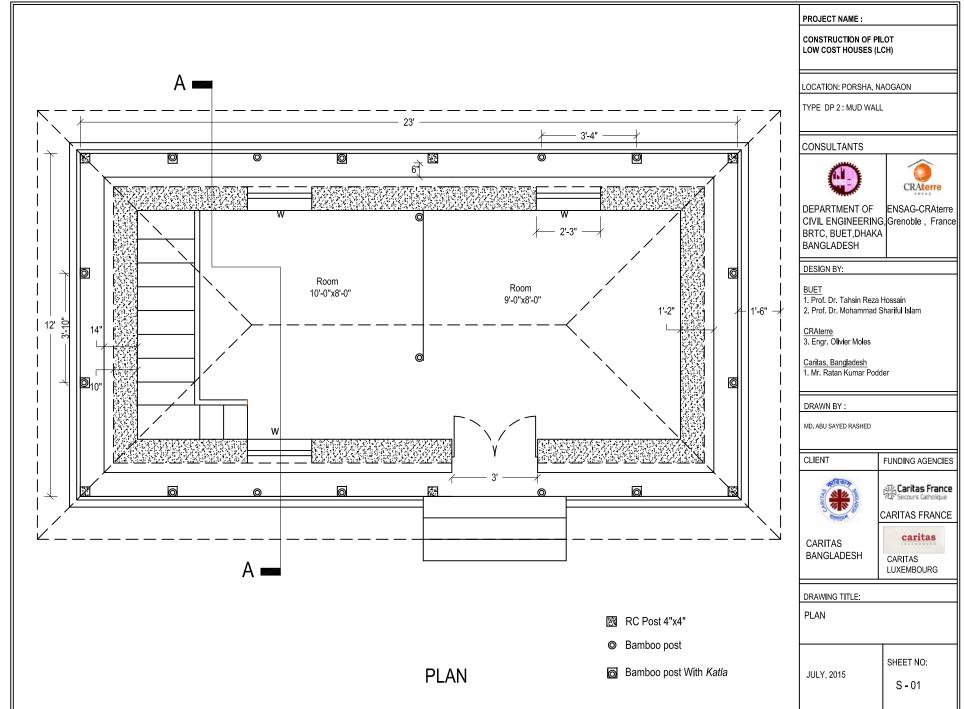
Roof cover: CGI sheets

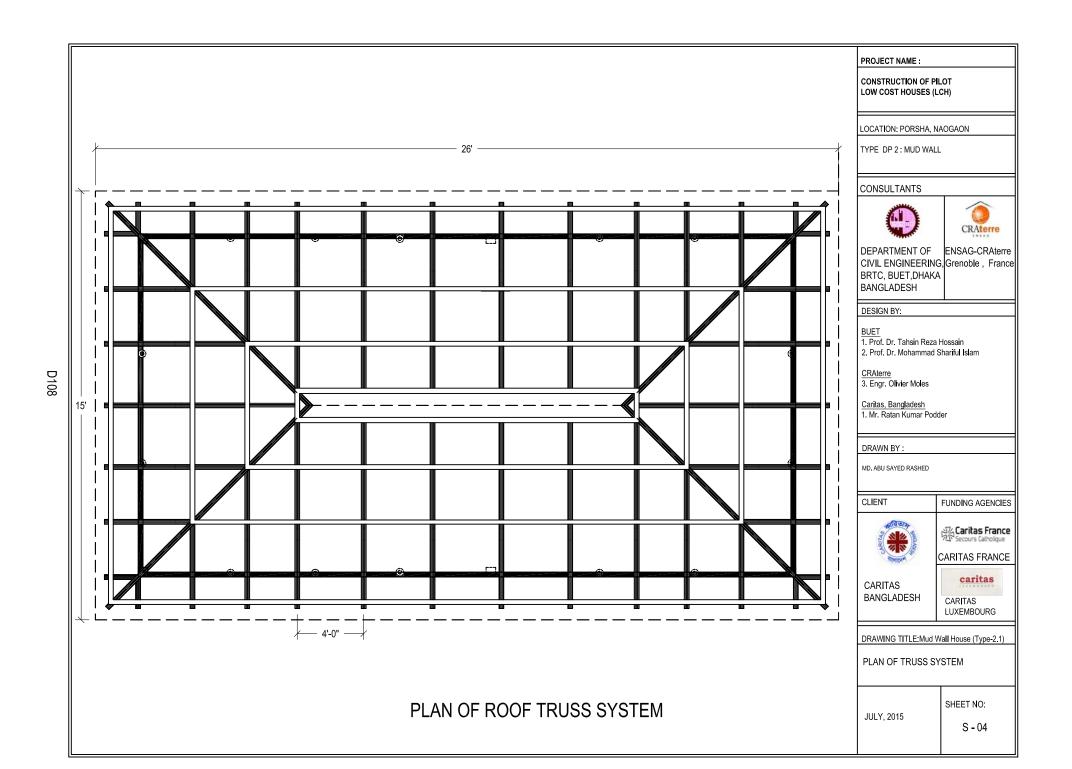
Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

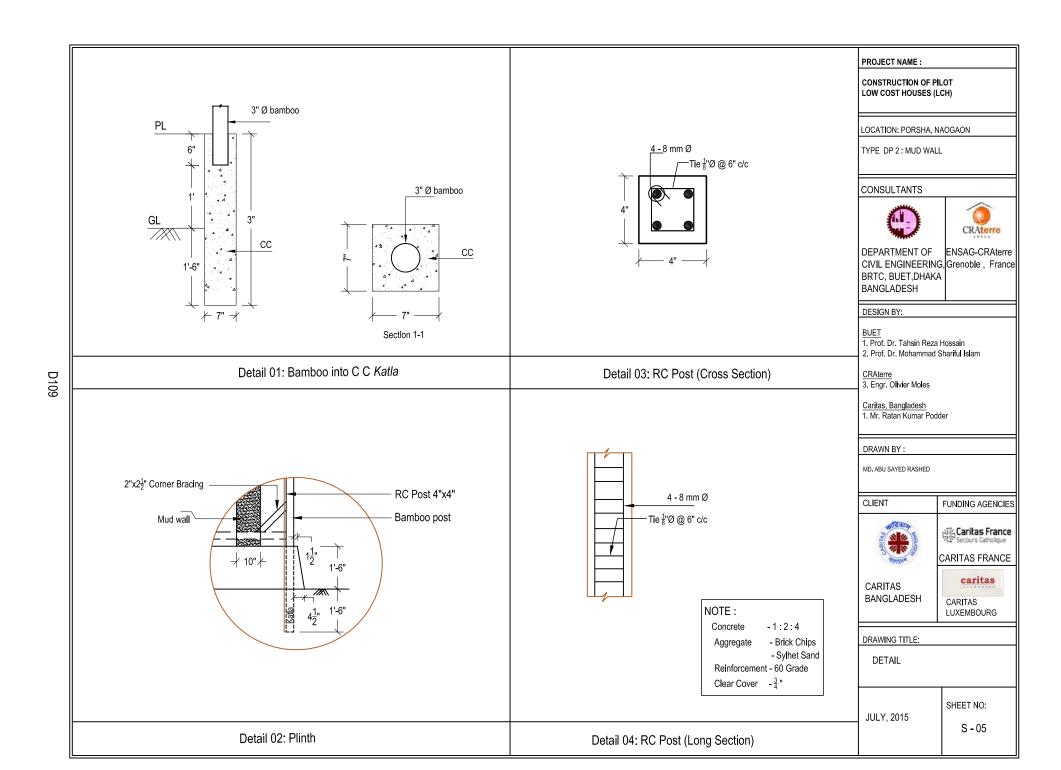
Bracing: Corner bracing

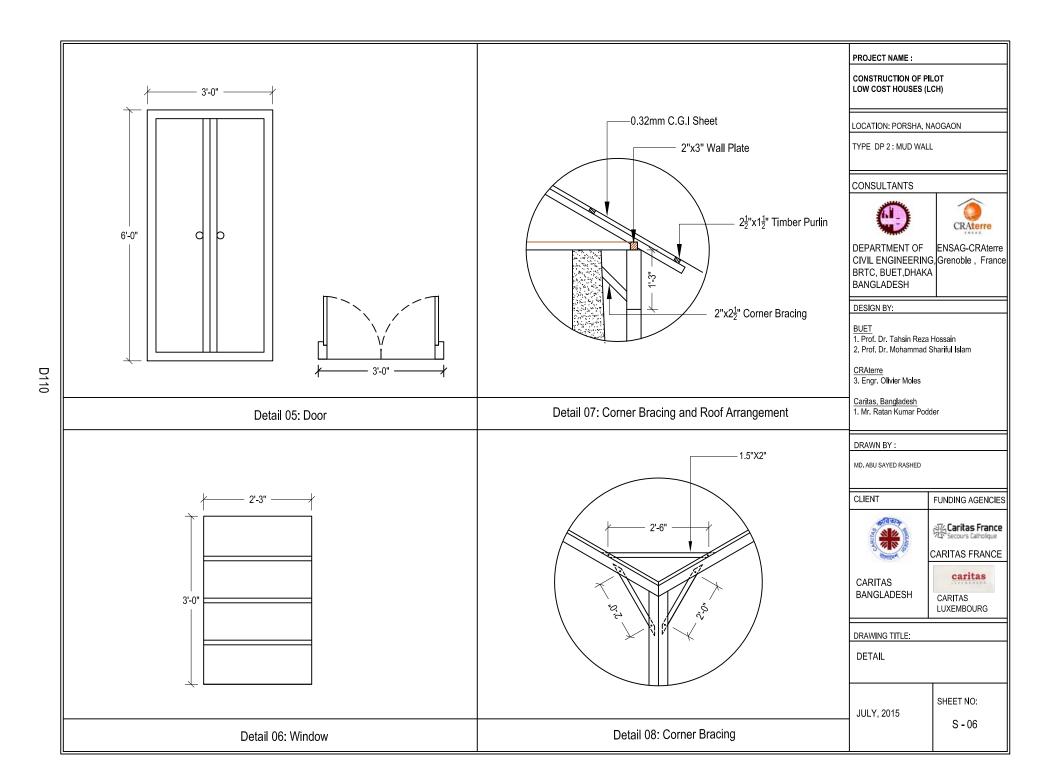
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Cost: Tk. 80,000









	MEMBER SCHEDULE					
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS		
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet			
2.	Purlin (Top)	2.5"X2.5"	Timber			
3.	Purlin	2.5"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C		
4.	Rafter	2"X2.5" Timber & 2" to 2.5" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6" C/C (Alternate)		
5.	Tie Beam (upper	2"X1.5" Timber & 2" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo			
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"X3.5" Timber & 3" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)		
8.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber			
9.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom		
10.	Tati Wall	5" thick	Mud	Localy available Stick		
11.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla		
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete		
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla		
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed		
15.	Window	2'-3"x3"-0"	Mud	Position may be changed		

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: PORSHA, NAOGAON

TYPE DP 2 : MUD WALL

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

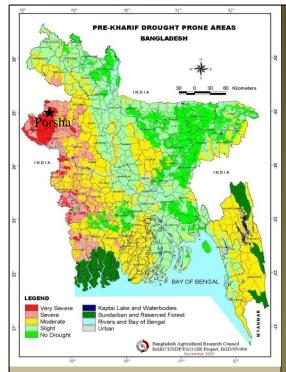
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: RAJSHAHI

16. DESIGN OF LCH IN PORSHA: TYPE - 2.2



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Naogoan Upazila: Porsha Union: Chawer

Mouza/ Village: Uchadanga

Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 38 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12 °C

Annual Rainfall: 1862 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 74%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Uneven land

MSL: 31 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Drought, cold wave, earthquake, storm



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber, Binna grass etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: *Tati* (bamboo sticks with mud plaster)

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Rain water harvesting system

Roof Type: Four pitched

Roof cover: CGI sheets

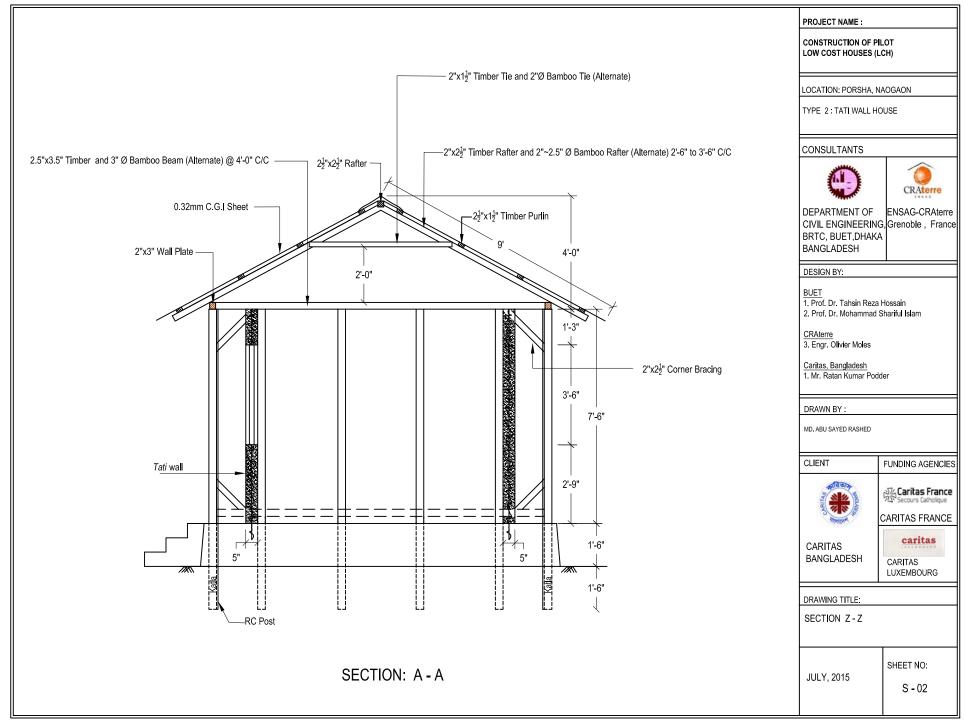
Roof structure: Wooden truss

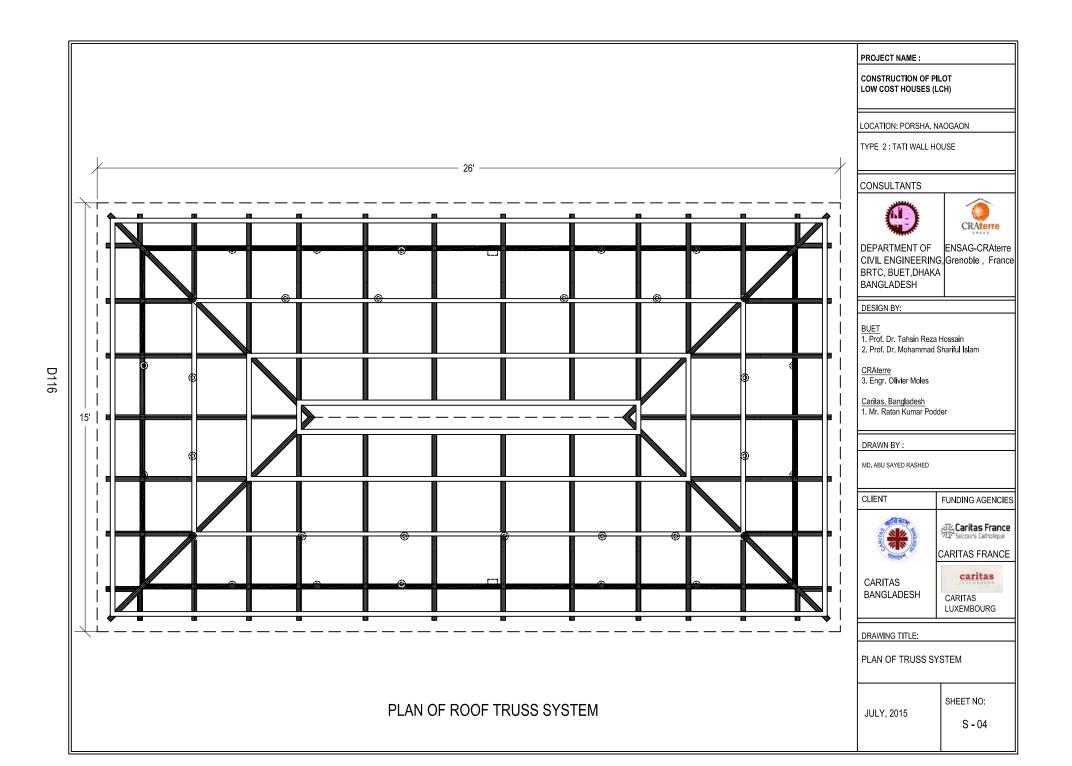
Bracing: Corner bracing

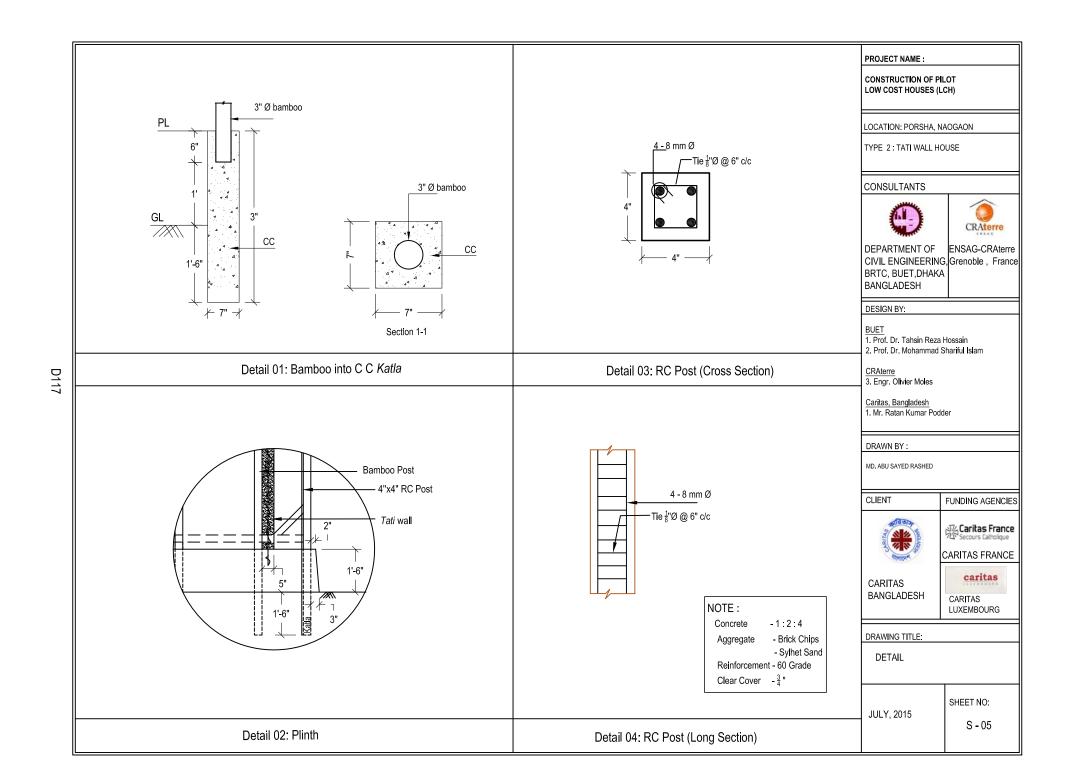
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

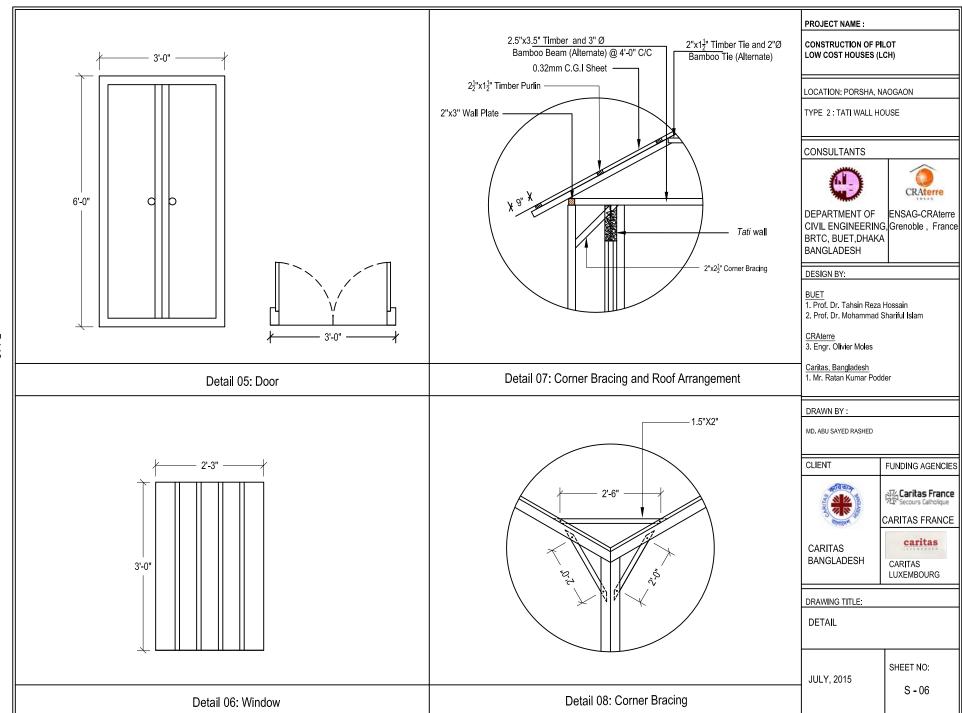
Cost: Tk. 80,000

7113









	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
2.	Purlin (Top)	2.5"X2.5"	Timber		
3.	Purlin	2.5"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C	
4.	Rafter	2"X2.5" Timber & 2" to 2.5" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6" C/C (Alternate)	
5.	Tie Beam (upper)	2"X1.5" Timber & 2" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo		
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"X3.5" Timber & 3" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
8.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber		
9.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom	
10.	Tati Wall	5" thick	Mud	Localy available Stick	
11.	Main Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla	
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete	
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla	
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
15.	Window	2'-3"x3"-0"	Mud	Position may be changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: PORSHA, NAOGAON

TYPE 2:TATI WALL HOUSE

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

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Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

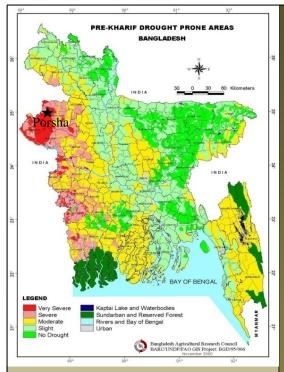
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

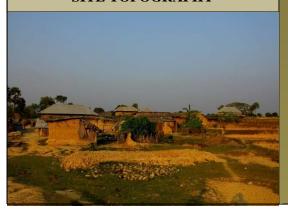
SHEET NO:

DIVISION: RAJSHAHI

17. DESIGN OF LCH IN PORSHA: TYPE - DP 1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Naogoan Upazila: Porsha Union: Chawer

Mouza/ Village: Uchadanga

Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 38 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12 °C

Annual Rainfall: 1862 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 74%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Uneven land

MSL: 31 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Drought, cold wave, earthquake, storm



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber, Binna grass etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud Roof cover: CGI sheets

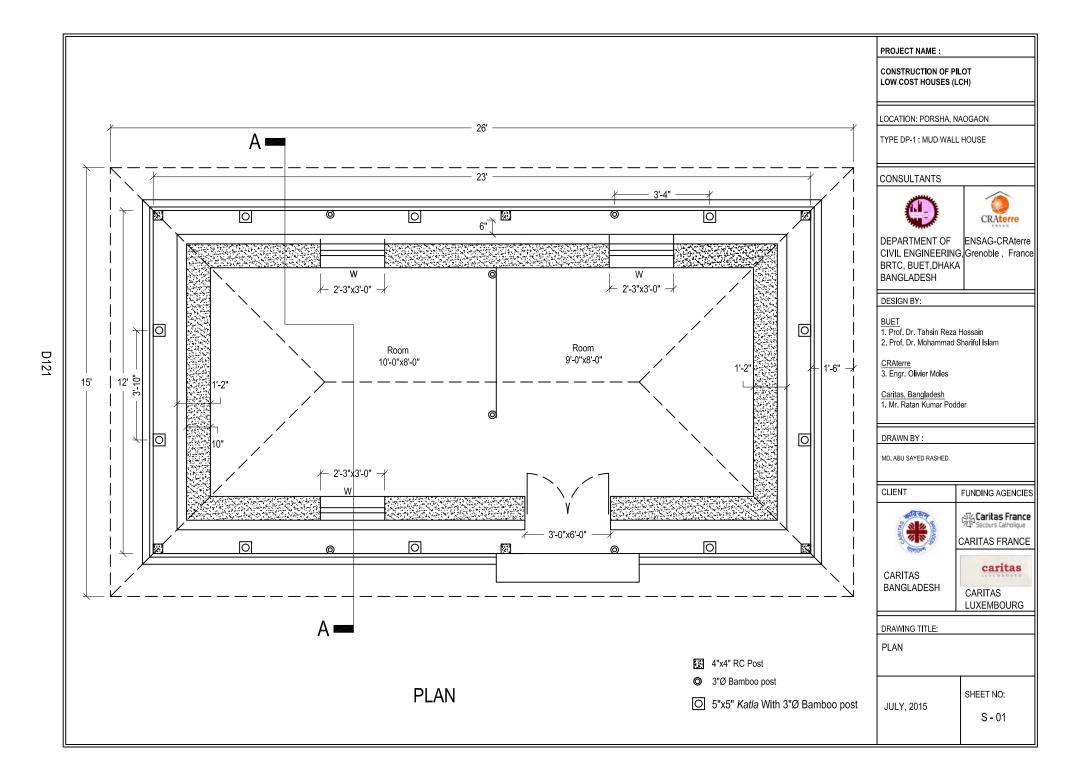
Post: RC and bamboo posts with *katla*/without *katla* Roof structure: Wooden truss

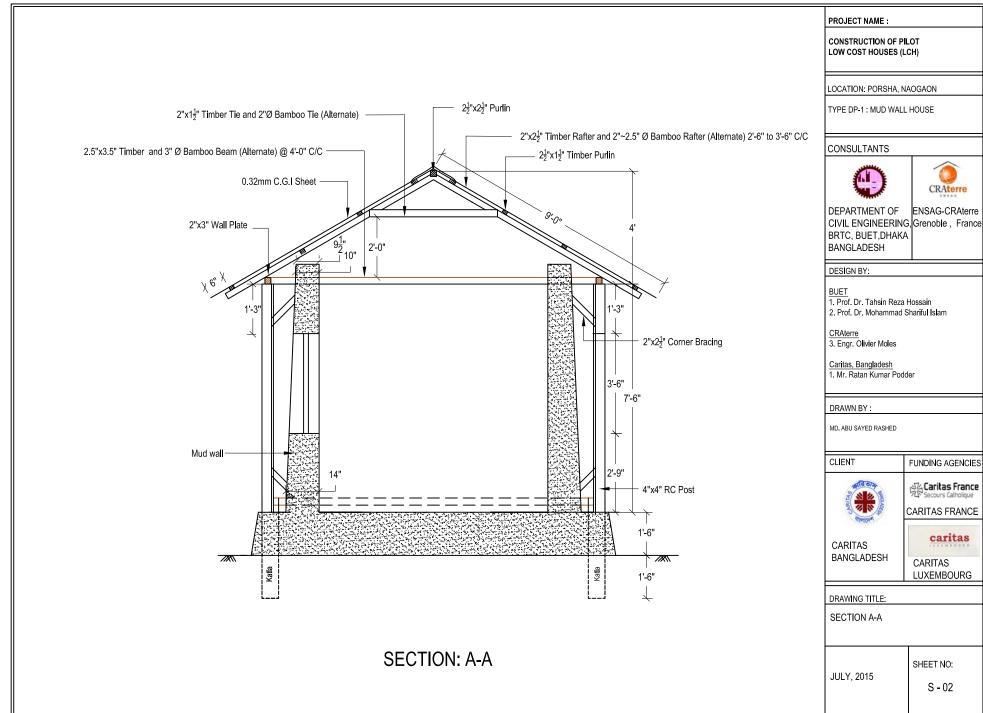
Fence/Wall: Mud Bracing: Corner bracing

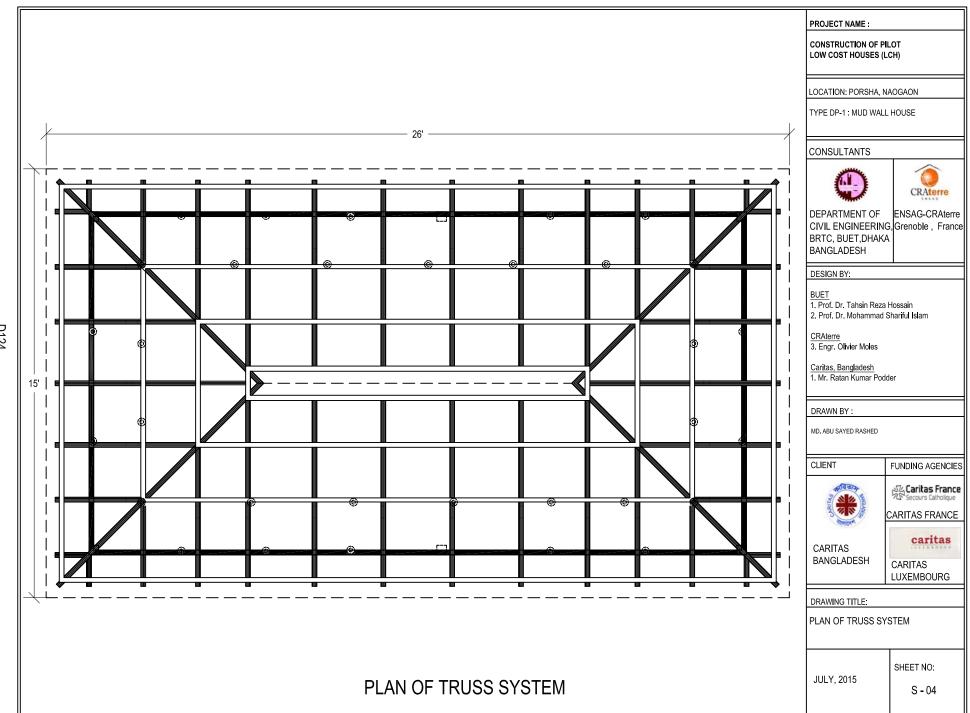
Openings: 1 main door Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

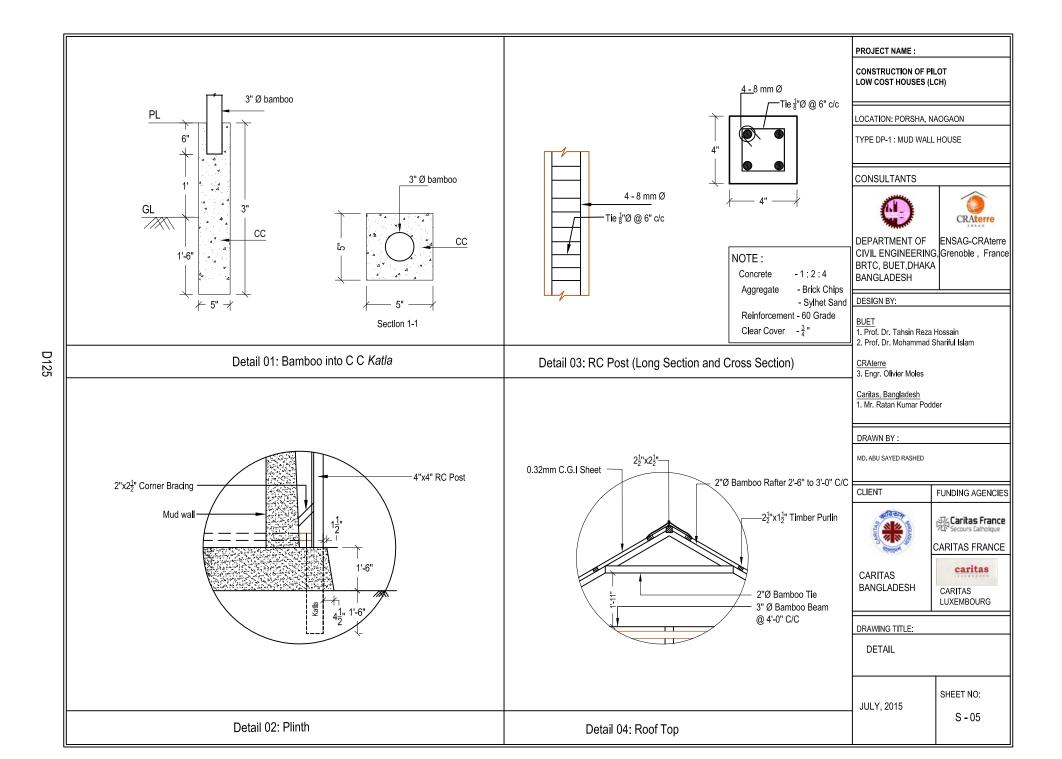
Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat & cold & storage Cost: Tk. 80,000

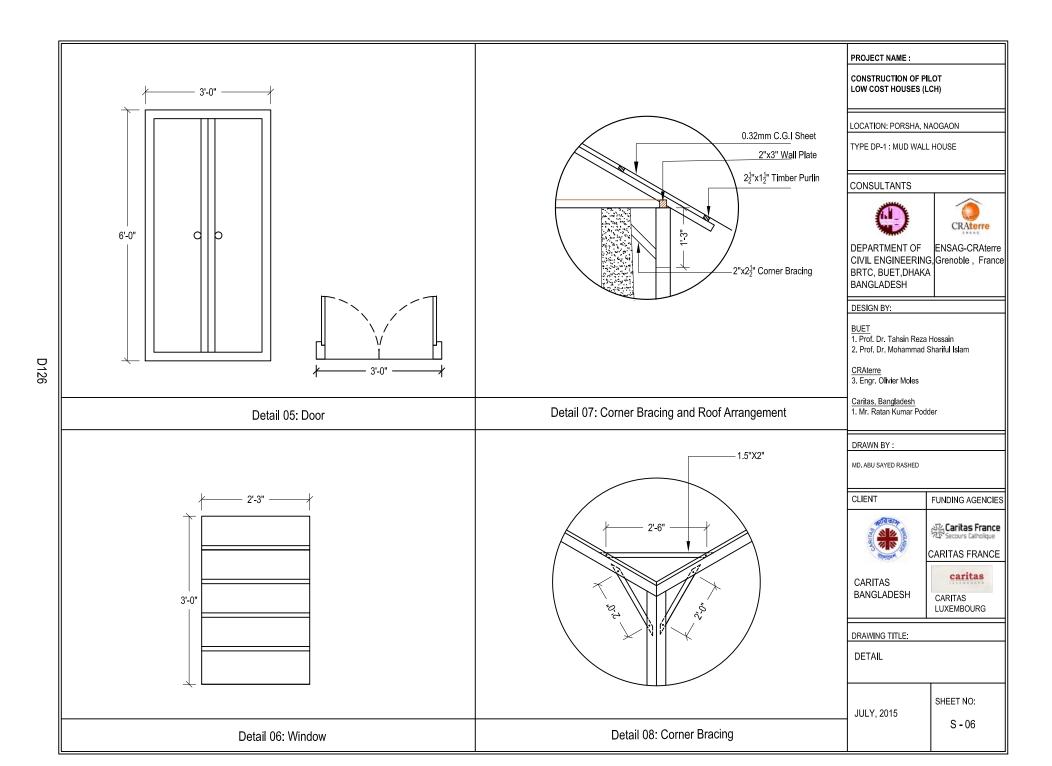
Rain water harvesting system











	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
2.	Purlin (Top)	2.5"X2.5"	Timber		
3.	Purlin	2.5"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C	
4.	Rafter	2"X2.5" Timber & 2" to 2.5" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6" C/C (Alternate)	
5.	Tie Beam	2"X1.5" Timber & 2" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo		
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"X3.5" Timber & 3" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
8.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber		
9.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom	
10.	Mud Wall	10" thick	Mud	Plastic clay	
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla	
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete	
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla	
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
15.	Window	2'-3"x3"-0"	Mud	Position may be changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: PORSHA, NAOGAON

TYPE DP-1: MUD WALL HOUSE

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

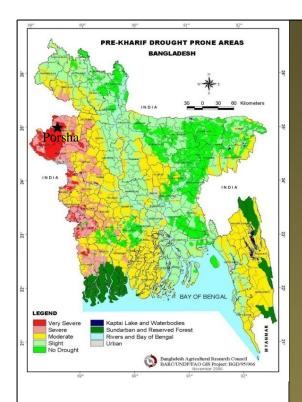
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: RAJSHAHI

18. DESIGN OF LCH IN TARASH: TYPE - DP 2



General Information:

Location:

District: Sirajgonj Upazila: Tarash Union: Naogoan

Mouza/ Village: Naogoan

Climatic Feature: Dry

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 35 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12 °C

Annual Rainfall: 1610 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 74%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Low land

MSL: 7 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flood with rain water and strong wind



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber, Binna grass etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud Roof cover: CGI sheets

Post: RC and bamboo posts with *katla*/without *katla* Roof structure: Wooden truss

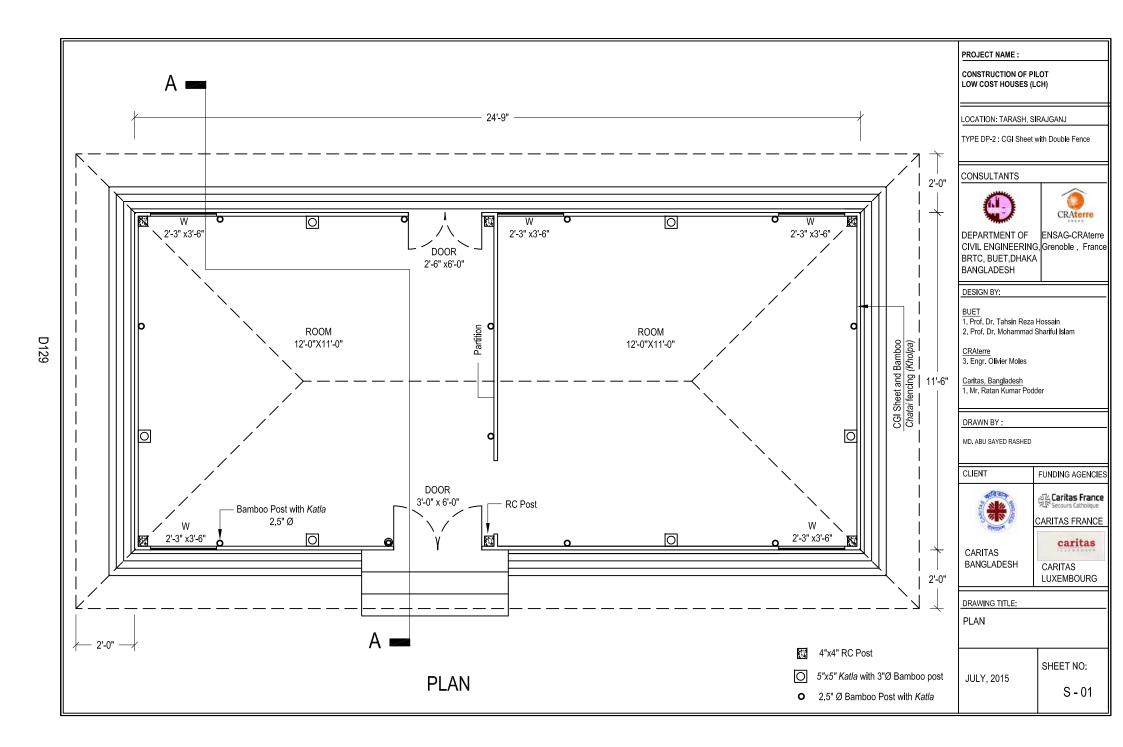
Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat over CGI sheet Bracing: Corner bracing

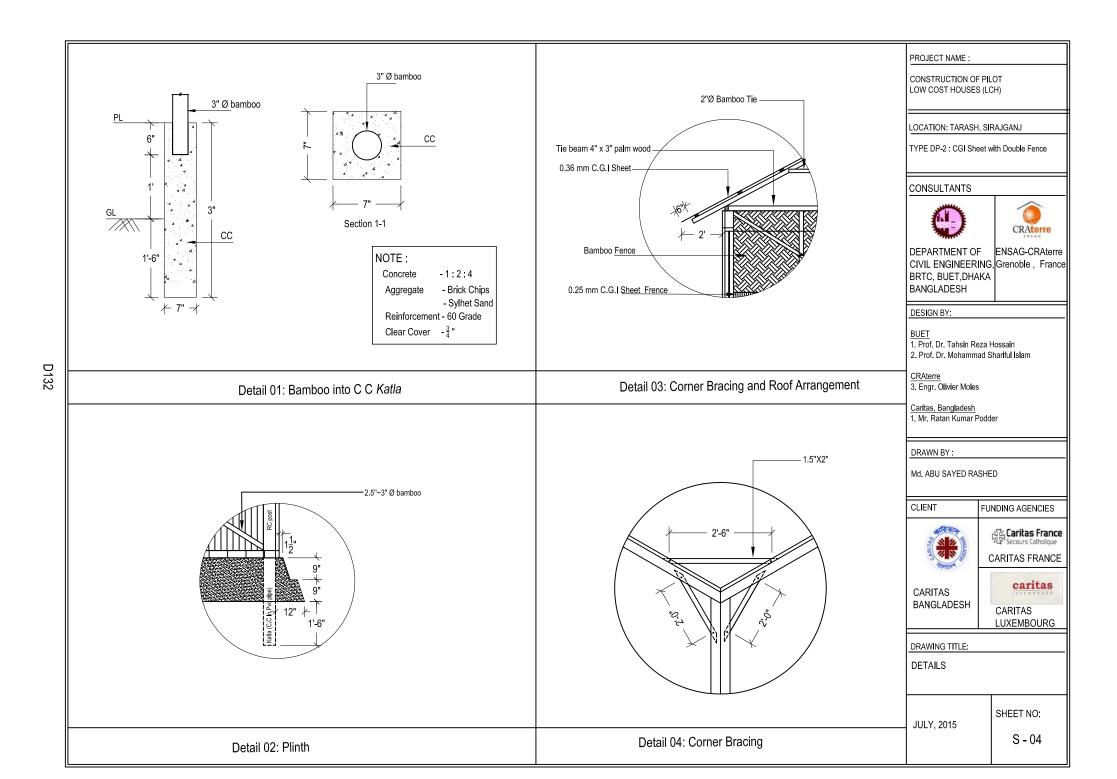
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

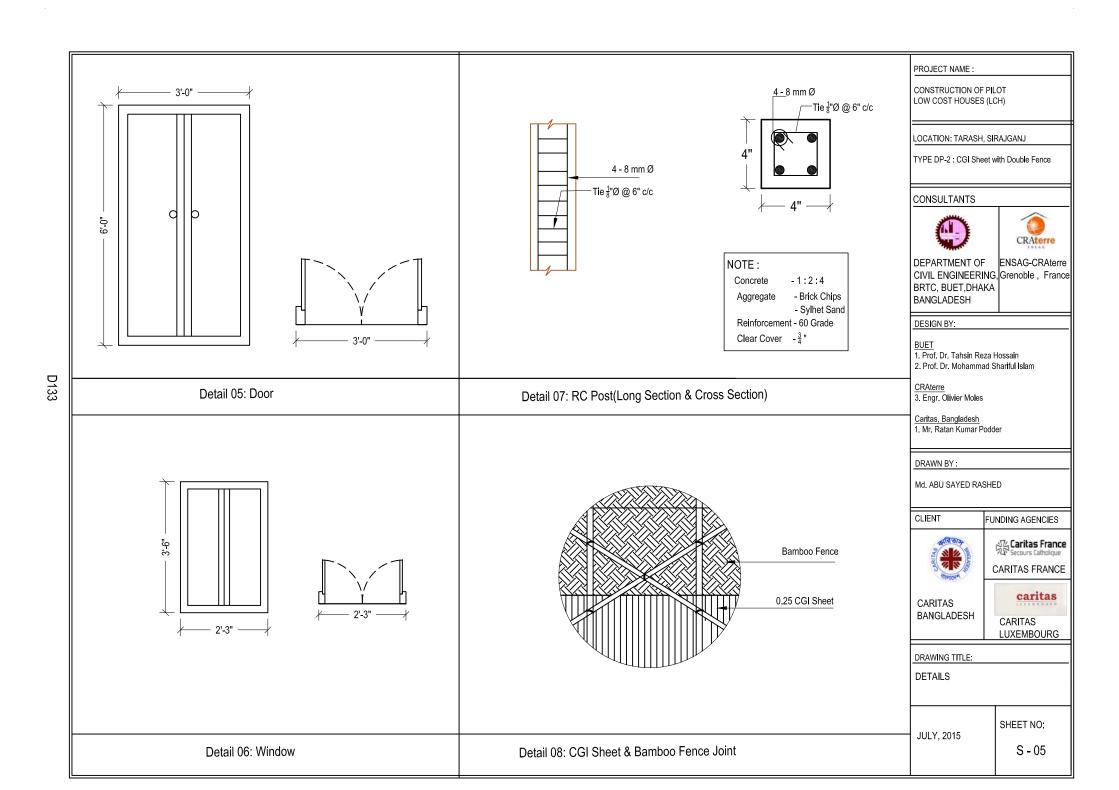
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold Cost: Tk. 85,000

Rain water harvesting system







	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
2.	Purlin (Top)	2.5"X2.5"	Palm/Coconut wood		
3.	Purlin	2"X1"	Timber	@ 2'-3" C/C	
4.	Rafter	2" dia	Bamboo		
5.	Corner Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber		
6.	Tie Beam	2" dia	Bamboo		
8.	Roof Beam	4"X3"	Palm wood	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
9.	Wall Plate	2"x2.5"	Palm wood		
10.	Corner Bracing	2.5"x3"	Bamboo	Both top and bottom	
11.	Fance (Upper Part)		Bamboo mat	4' height	
12.	Fance (Bottom Part)	0.25mm	CGI Sheet	3' height	
13.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla	
14.	Corner Post	4"x4"x10'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete	
15.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla	
16.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
17.	Window	2'-3"x3"-0"	Mud	Position may be changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: TARASH, SIRAJGANJ

TYPE DP-2 : CGI Sheet with Double Fence

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

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Caritas France Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

FUNDING AGENCIES

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caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

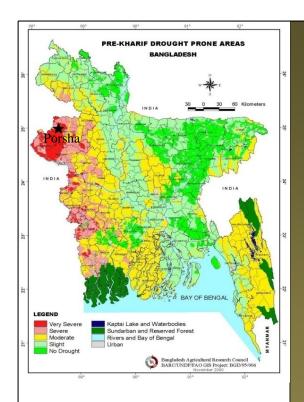
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: RAJSHAHI

19. DESIGN OF LCH IN PUTHIA: TYPE - DP 3



General Information:

Location:

District: Rajshahi Upazila: Puthia Union: Shilmaria

Mouza/ Village: Joggopara Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 38 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12 °C

Annual Rainfall: 1862 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 74%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Uneven land

MSL: 15 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Drought, cold wave, earthquake, storm



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber, Binna grass etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud Roof cover: CGI sheets

Post: RC and bamboo posts with *katla*/without *katla* Roof structure: Wooden truss

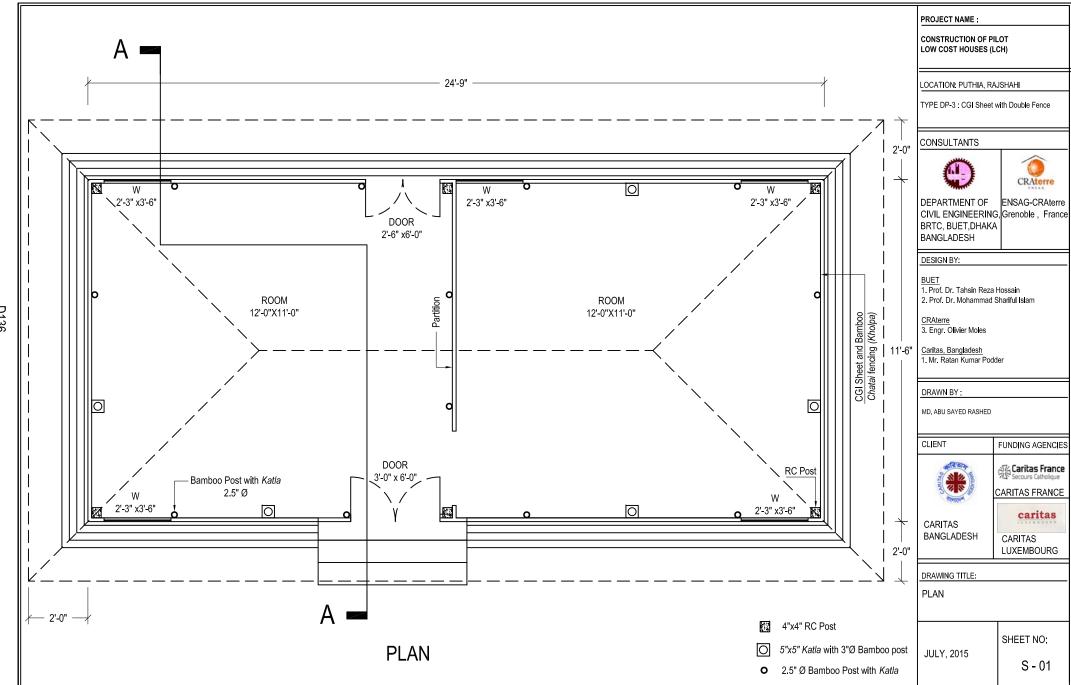
Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat over CGI sheet Bracing: Corner bracing

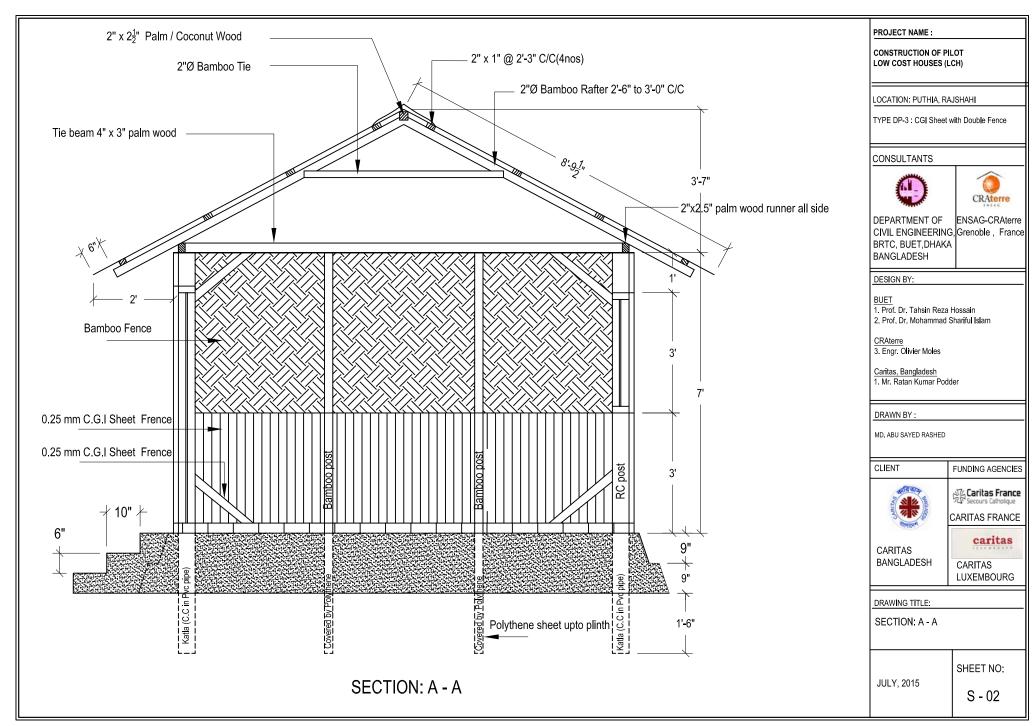
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold Cost: Tk. 85,000

Rain water harvesting system





CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: PUTHIA, RAJSHAHI

TYPE DP-3: CGI Sheet with Double Fence

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

BUET

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3. Engr. Olivier Moles

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1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

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CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



Caritas France

CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

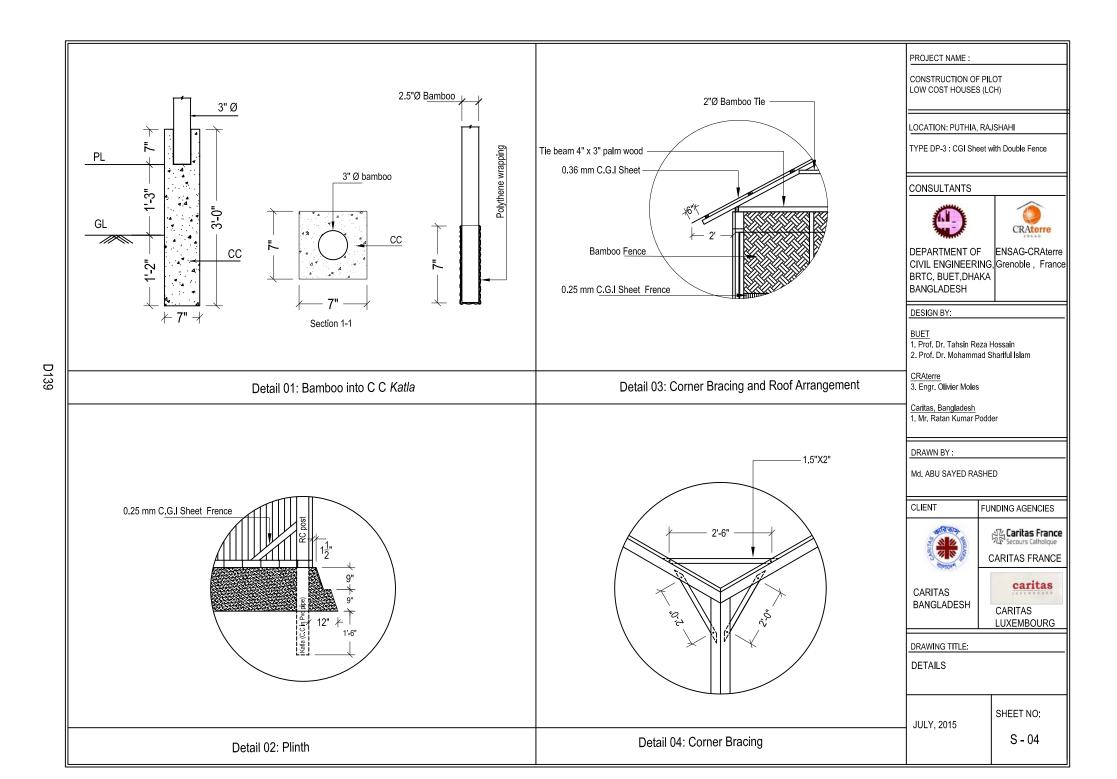
caritas

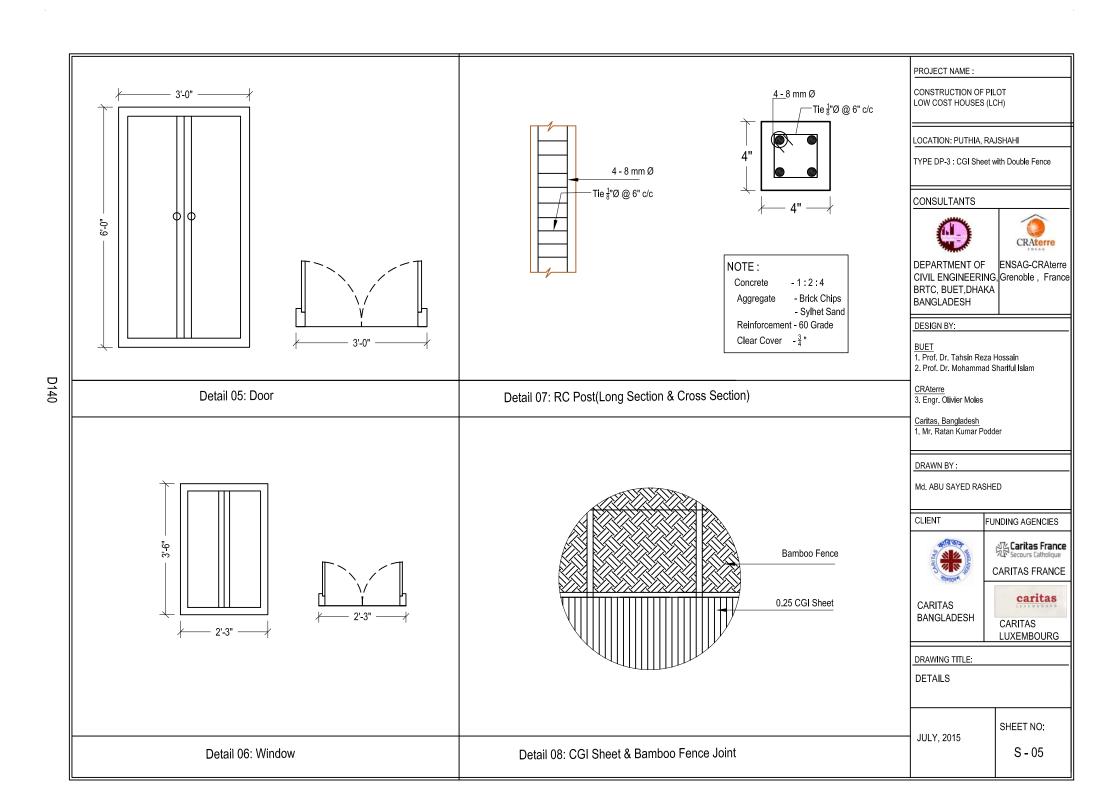
DRAWING TITLE:

FRONT ELEVATION

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:





	MEMBER SCHEDULE					
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS		
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet			
2.	Purlin (Top)	2.5"X2.5"	Palm/Coconut wood			
3.	Purlin	2"X1"	Timber	@ 2'-3" C/C		
4.	Rafter	2" dia	Bamboo			
5.	Corner Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber			
6.	Tie Beam	2" dia	Bamboo			
8.	Roof Beam	4"X3"	Palm wood	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)		
9.	Wall Plate	2"x2.5"	Palm wood			
10.	Corner Bracing	2.5"x3"	Bamboo	Both top and bottom		
11.	Fance (Upper Part)		Bamboo mat	4' height		
12.	Fance (Bottom Part)	0.25mm	CGI Sheet	3' height		
13.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla		
14.	Corner Post	4"x4"x10'-0"	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete		
15.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla		
16.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed		
17.	Window	2'-3"x3"-0"	Mud	Position may be changed		

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: PUTHIA, RAJSHAHI

TYPE DP-3 : CGI Sheet with Double Fence

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

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Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

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Caritas France Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

FUNDING AGENCIES

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

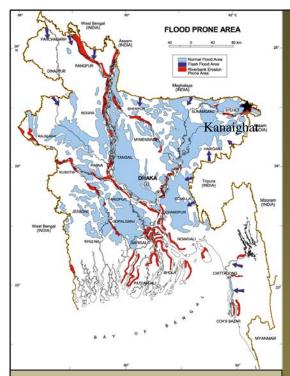
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: SYLHET

20. DESIGN OF LCH IN KANAIGHAT: TYPE – 1.1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Sylhet Upazila: Kanaighat Union: Lauxmiprasad

Mouza/ Village: Ujanparabait

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 14 °C

Annual Rainfall: 3334 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 73%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land

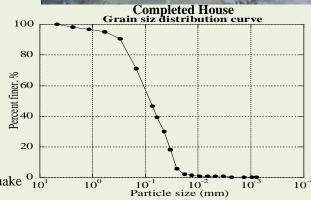
MSL: 11 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flood, river bank erosion, northwester, earth quake ${}^{0}_{10}$





Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber etc

Foundation: Stone

Plinth: Stone (main house) & mud (veranda)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: Mud and Ikar

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Rain water harvesting system

Roof Type: Four pitched

Roof cover: CGI sheets

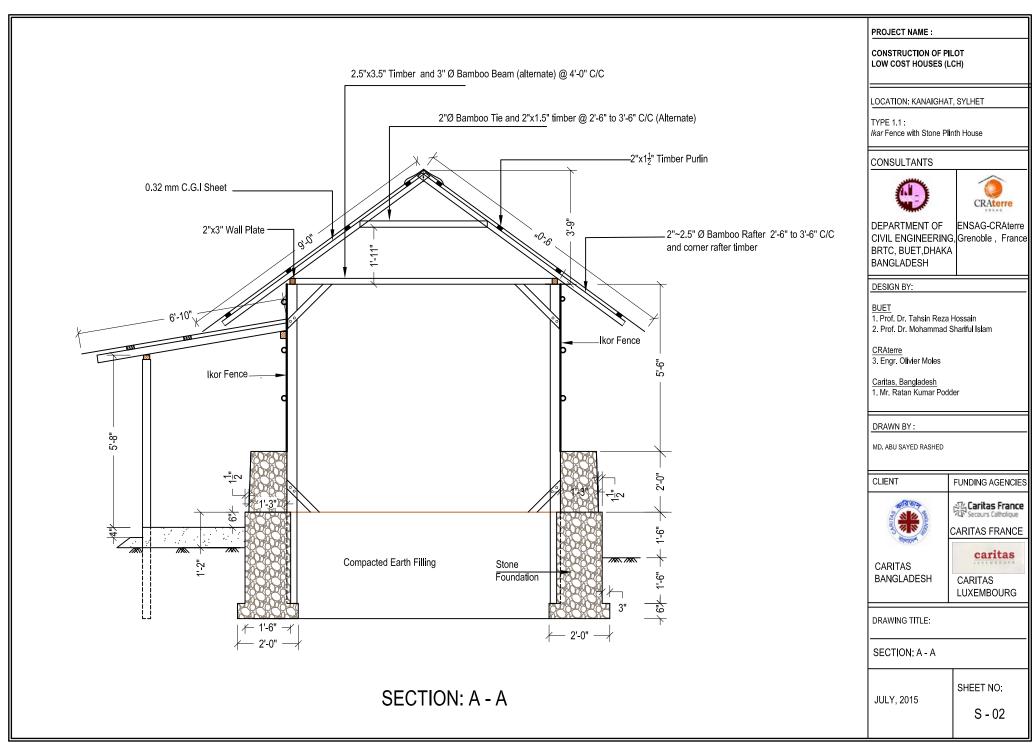
Roof structure: Wooden truss

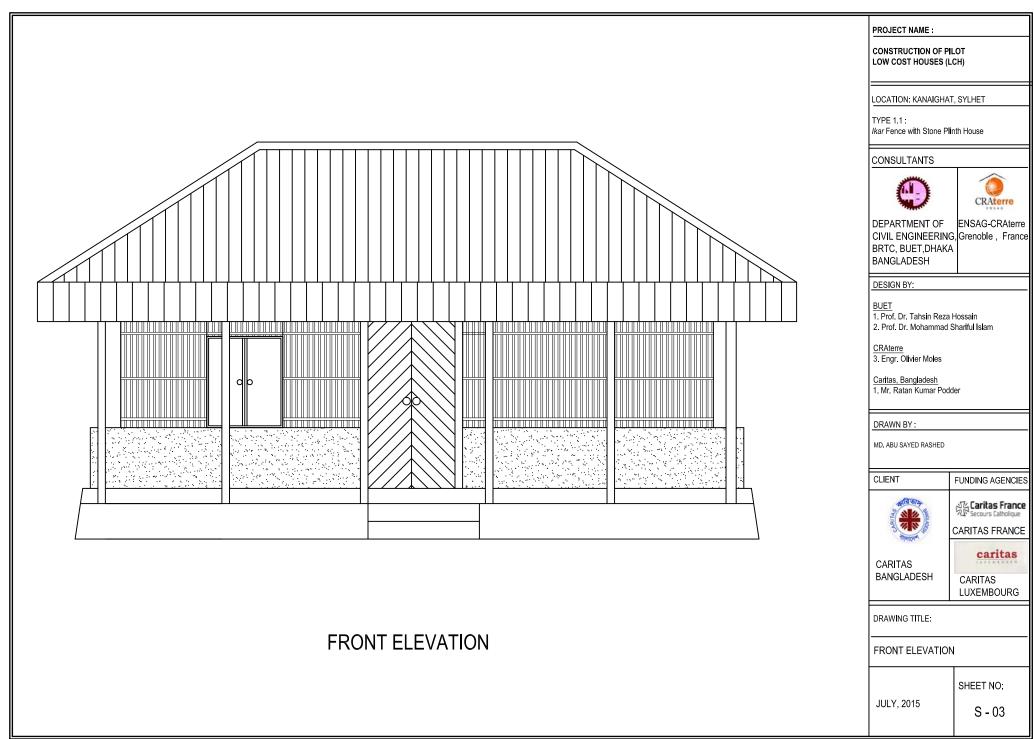
Bracing: Corner bracing

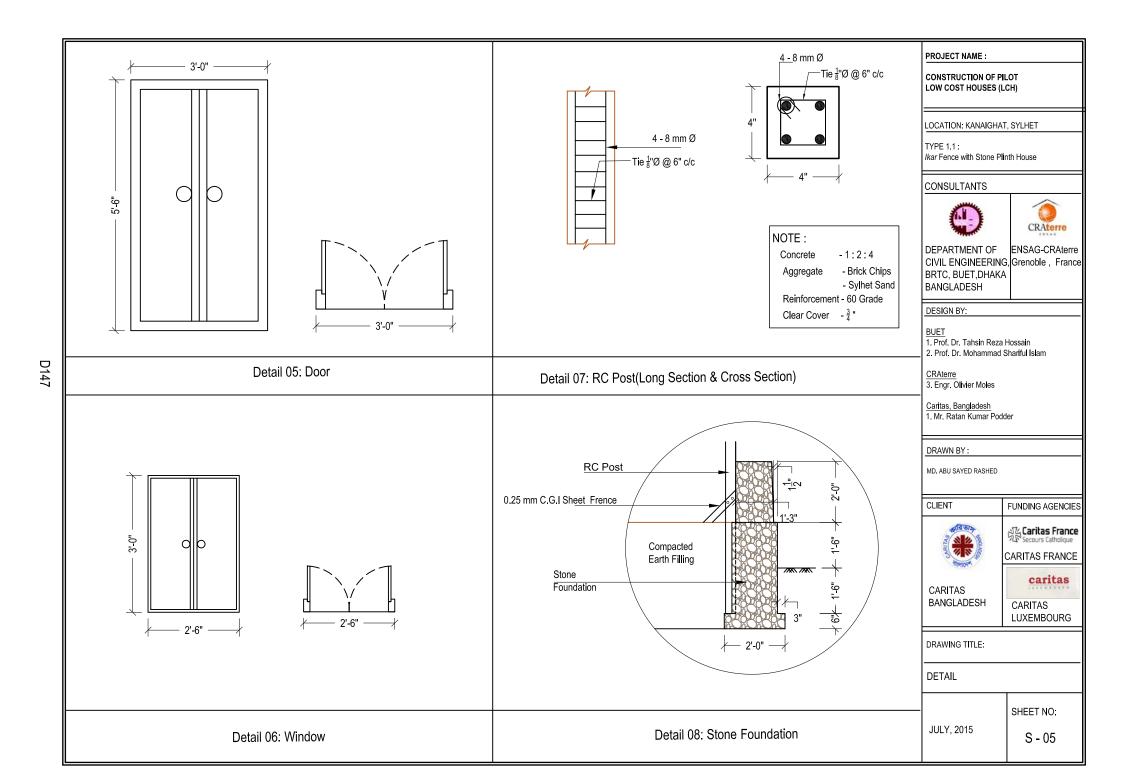
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Cost: Tk. 1,30,000

A







	MEMBER SCHEDULE					
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS		
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet			
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C		
3.	Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6"C/C		
4.	Corner Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber			
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" timber & 2"dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6"C/C		
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" timber & 3"dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)		
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber			
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom		
9.	Ikor Fance (Top)		lkar	4' height		
10.	Stone Wall (Bottom)	1'-3"	Stont with Mud morter			
11.	Post (Veranda)	2" dia	Bamboo	With Katla		
12.	Foundation & Plinth	3'-6" Depth	Stont with Mud morter	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete		
13.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RCC (4-10 mm Steel)	Ratio=1:2:4		
14.	Door	3'-0"x5'-6"	Timber	Position may be changed		
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed		

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KANAIGHAT, SYLHET

TYPE 1.1:

Ikar Fence with Stone Plinth House

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF ENSAG-CRAterre CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble , France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

DESIGN BY:

BUET

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES

Caritas France
Secours Catholique

CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH caritas

LUXENBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

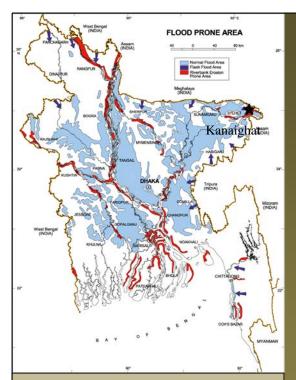
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: SYLHET

21. DESIGN OF LCH IN KANAIGHAT: TYPE – 2.1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Sylhet Upazila: Kanaighat Union: Lauxmiprasad Mouza/ Village: Monipur

Climatic Feature: Dry

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 14 °C

Annual Rainfall: 3334 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 73%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land

MSL: 11 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flood, river bank erosion, northwester, earthquake



Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber etc Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat over CGI sheet

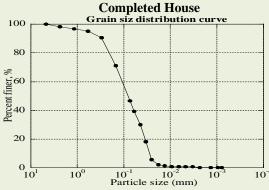
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Rain water harvesting system

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment





Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda roof is disconnected from main roof

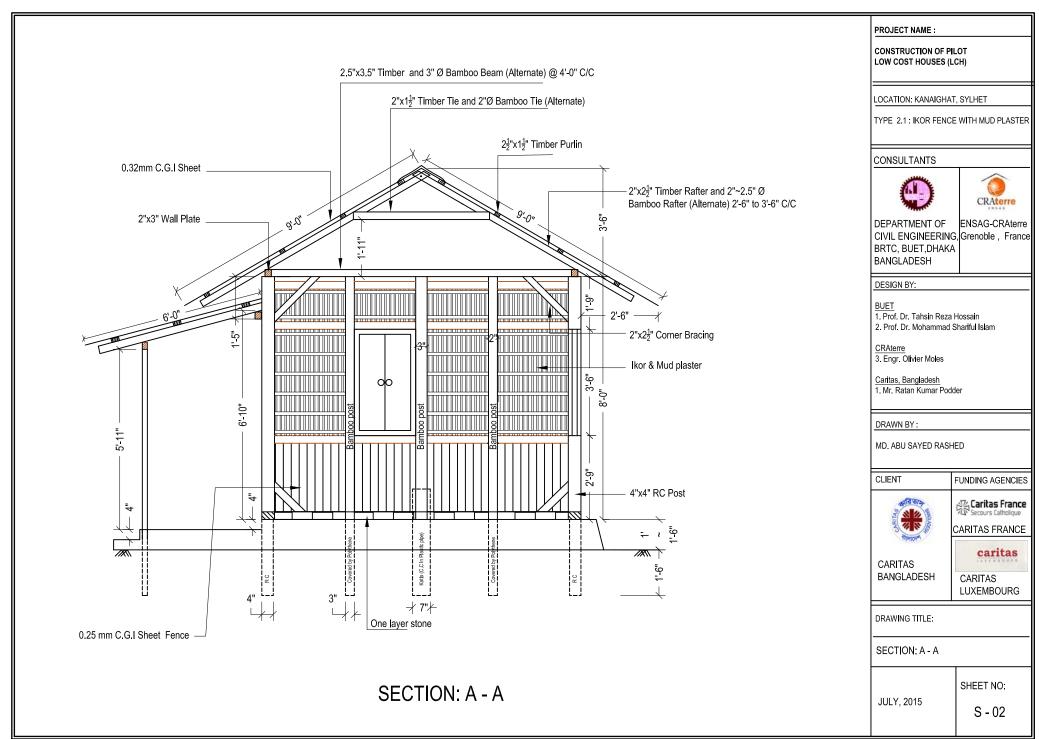
Roof cover: CGI sheets

Roof structure: Wooden truss

Bracing: Corner bracing

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Cost: Tk. 90,000



CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KANAIGHAT, SYLHET

TYPE 2.1: IKOR FENCE WITH MUD PLASTER

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH caritas

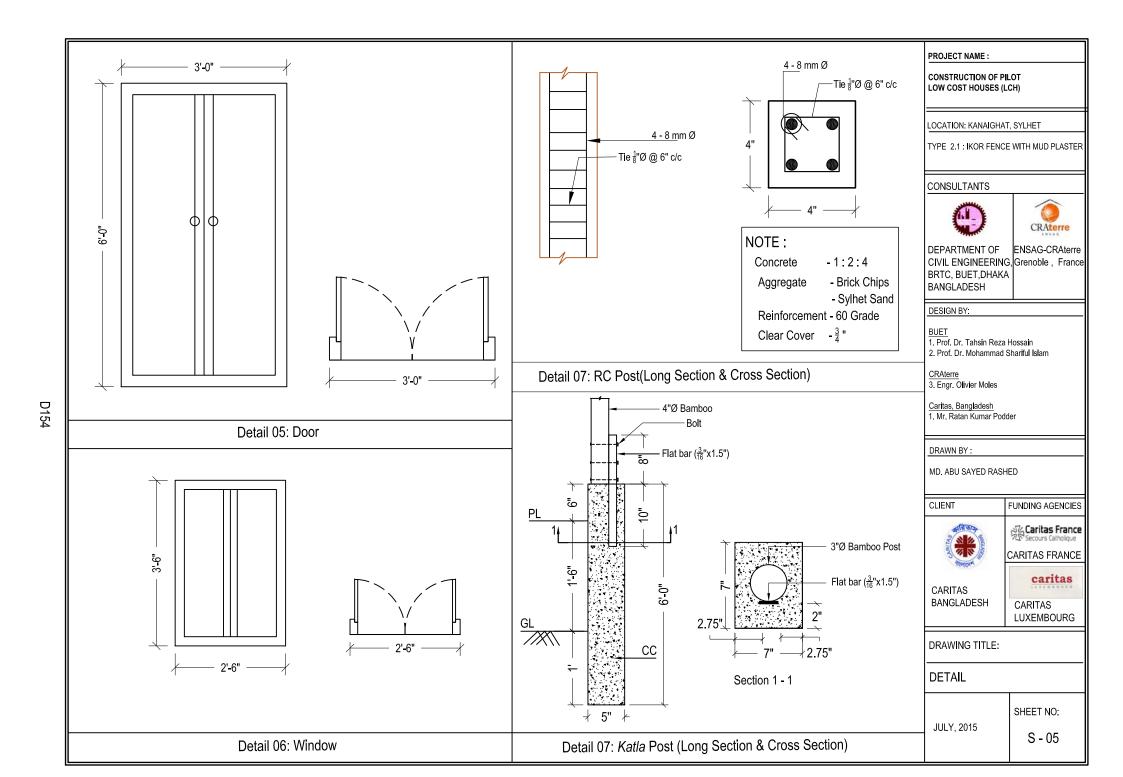
CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

FRONT ELEVATION

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:



	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C	
3.	Rafter	2"x2.5" Timber & 2"to2.5" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6" C/C (Alternate)	
4.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo		
5.	Roof	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
6.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber		
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom	
9.	Mud & Ikar wall (Top)		Mud & Ikar		
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25mm	CGI Sheet	3' height	
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo		
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete	
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo		
14.	Stone Layer	4" thick	Stone	One layer stone over mud plinth	
15.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
16.	Window	2'-6"x3"-6"	Timber	Position may be changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KANAIGHAT, SYLHET

TYPE 2.1: IKOR FENCE WITH MUD PLASTER

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

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CRAAterre

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Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

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caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

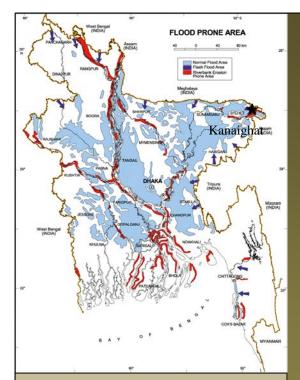
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

22. DESIGN OF LCH IN KANAIGHAT: TYPE – 2.2



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Sylhet Upazila: Kanaighat Union: Lauxmiprasad Mouza/ Village: Monipur

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 14°C

Annual Rainfall: 3334 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 73%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land

MSL: 11 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flood, river bank erosion, northwester, earth quake



Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber etc Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: Mud and Ikar

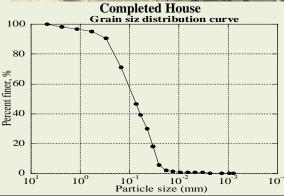
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Rain water harvesting system

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment





Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda roof is disconnected from main roof

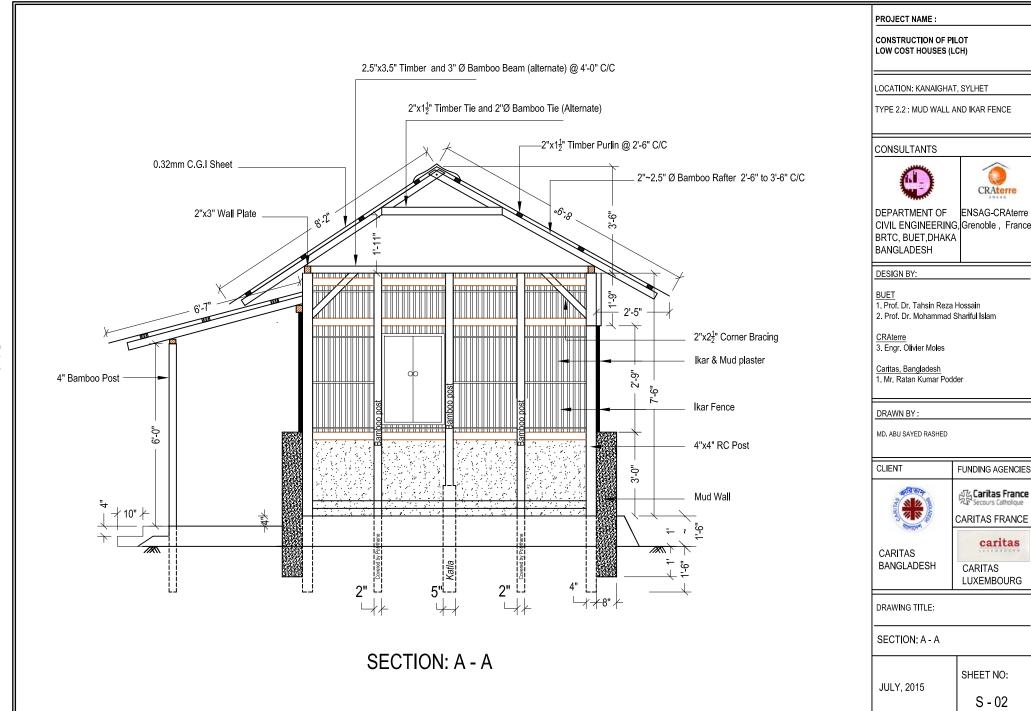
Roof cover: CGI sheets

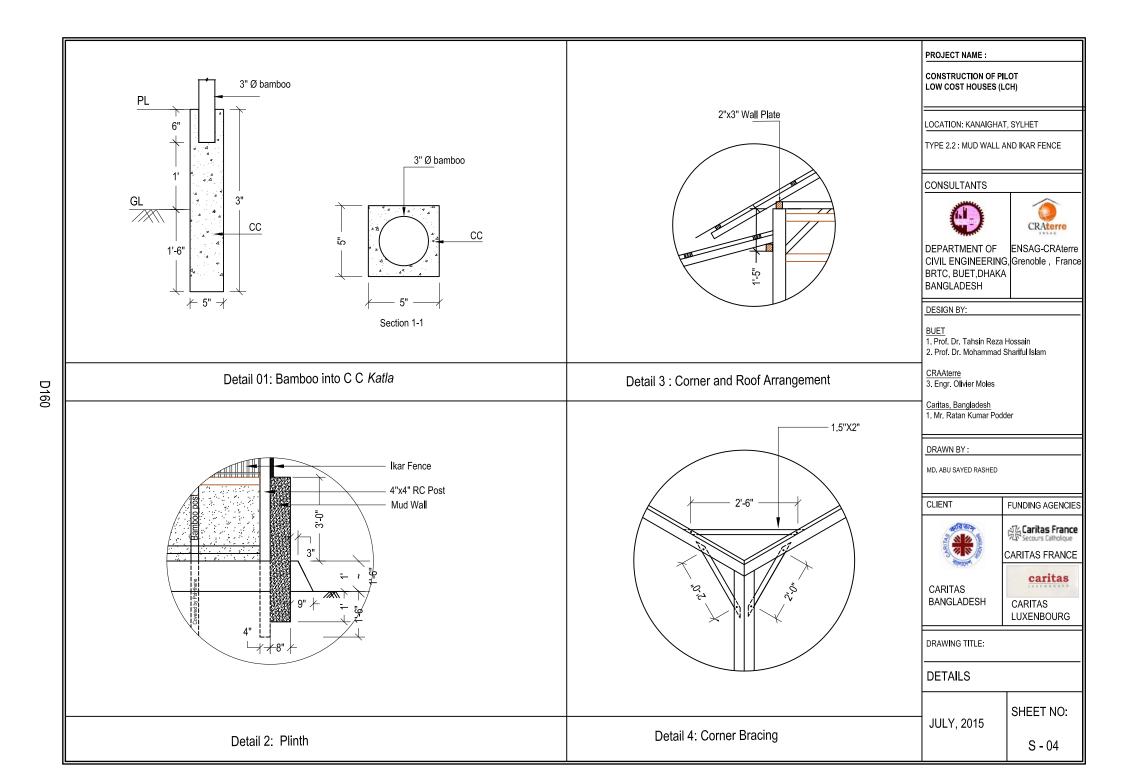
Bracing: Corner bracing

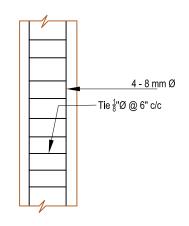
Cost: Tk. 90,000

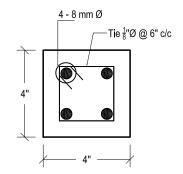
Roof structure: Wooden truss

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire









NOTE:

Concrete 1 2 4

Aggregate - Brick Chips

- Sylhet Sand

Reinforcement - 60 Grade

Clear Cover $-\frac{3}{4}$ "

PROJECT NAME:

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KANAIGHAT, SYLHET

TYPE 2.2 : MUD WALL AND IKAR FENCE

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

BUET

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

caritas

CARITAS BANGLADESH

CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

DETAILS

SHEET NO:

JULY, 2015 S - 05

Detail 07: RC Post(Long Section & Cross Section)

MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2"to2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6" C/C
4.	Corner Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0"to4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber &	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
8.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
9.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
10.	Ikar Fencing (Top)		Ikar	
11.	Mud Wall (Bottom)	8" thick	Mud	3' height
12.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
13.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
14.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	
15.	Door	3'-0"x5'-6"	Timber	Position may be changed
16.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KANAIGHAT, SYLHET

TYPE 2.2 : MUD WALL AND IKAR FENCE

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

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Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

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CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES





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caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

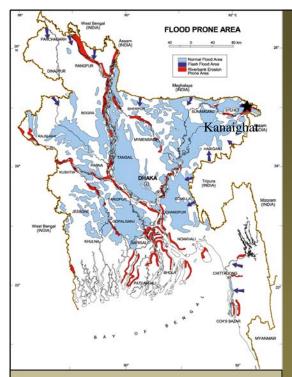
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

23. DESIGN OF LCH IN KANAIGHAT: TYPE - DP 1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Sylhet Upazila: Kanaighat Union: Lauxmiprasad Mouza/ Village: Monipur

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 14 °C

Annual Rainfall: 3334 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 73%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land

MSL: 11 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flood, river bank erosion, northwester, earth quake



Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber etc Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat over CGI sheet

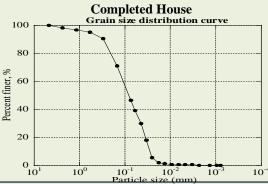
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Rain water harvesting system

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment





Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda roof is disconnected from main roof

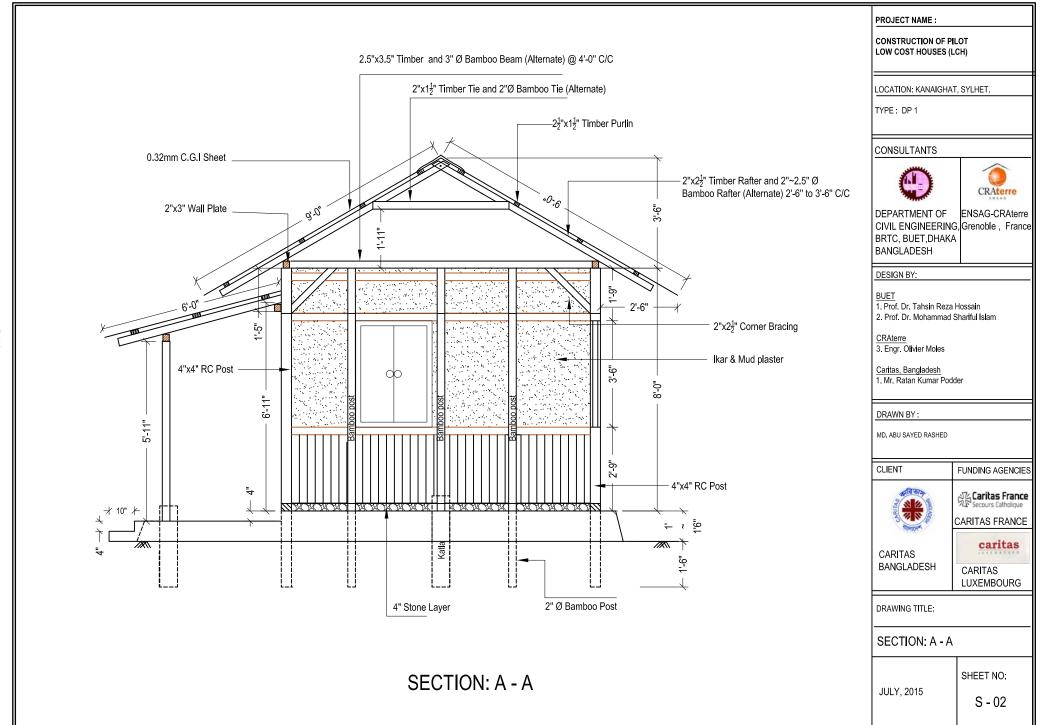
Roof cover: CGI sheets

Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Bracing: Corner bracing

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Cost: Tk. 85,000



CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KANAIGHAT, SYLHET.

TYPE: DP 1

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

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CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH caritas

CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

FRONT ELEVATION

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

Detail 02: plinth

CRAterre ENSAG-CRAterre

FUNDING AGENCIES

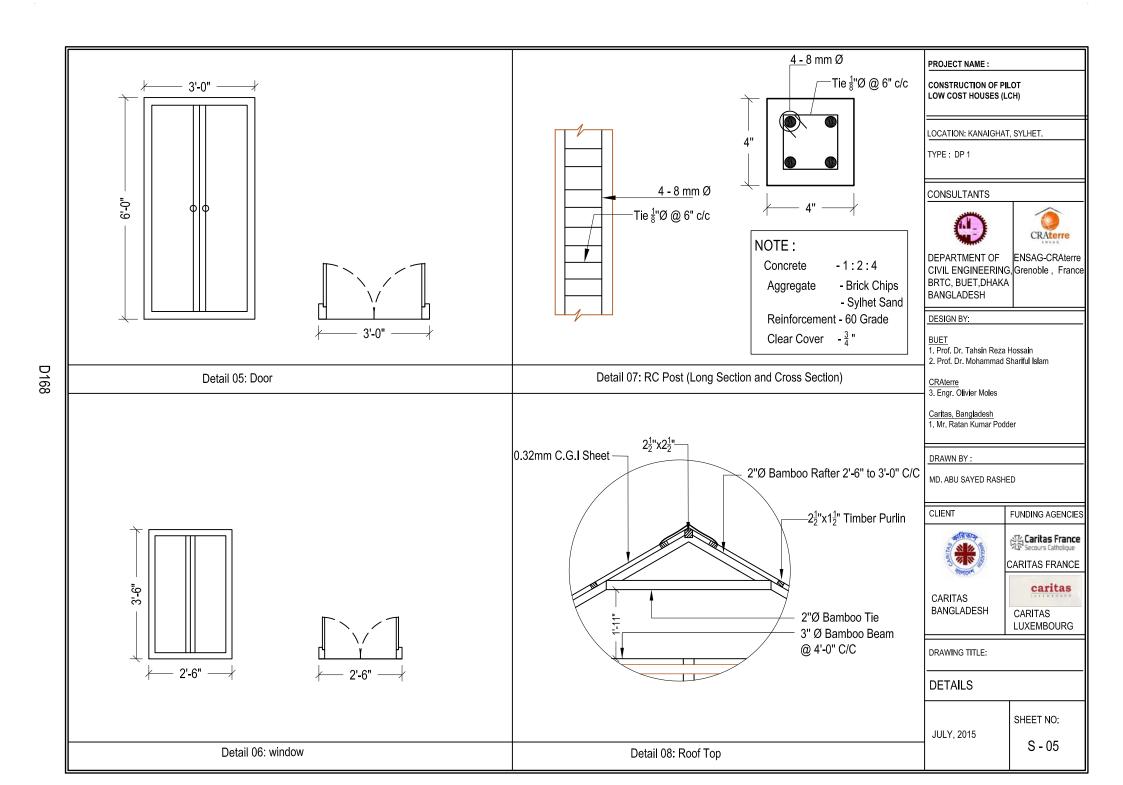
Caritas France
Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE caritas

CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

SHEET NO:

Detail 04: Corner Bracing



	vMEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C	
3.	Rafter	2"x2.5" Timber & 2.5" dia Bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6" C/C	
4.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0"to4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
5.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
6.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber		
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom	
9.	Mud & Ikar Wall (Top)		Mud & Ikar		
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height	
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla	
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete	
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla	
14.	Stone layer	4" Thick	Stone	One layer over mud plinth	
15.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
16.	Window	2'-6"x3"-6"	Timber	Position may be changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KANAIGHAT, SYLHET.

TYPE: DP 1

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIE		
ক্রারিভাক			





CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

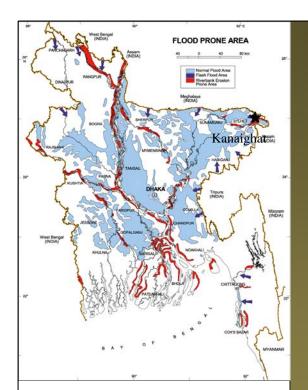
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

24. DESIGN OF LCH IN KULAURA: TYPE – DP 1



General Information:

Location:

District: Maulvibazar

Upazila: Kulaura Union: Teelagaon

Mouza/ Village: Miyarpara

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: $33 \, {}^{\circ}\text{C}$

Avg. Minimum temperature: 14°C

Annual Rainfall: 3334 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 73%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land

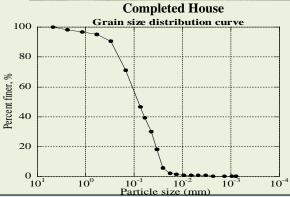
MSL: 7 m

Soil Characteristics: Loamy

Disaster:

Flash flood, northwester, earth quake





Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber , RC posts etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and tati

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Rain water harvesting system

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment

Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

roof is disconnected from main roof

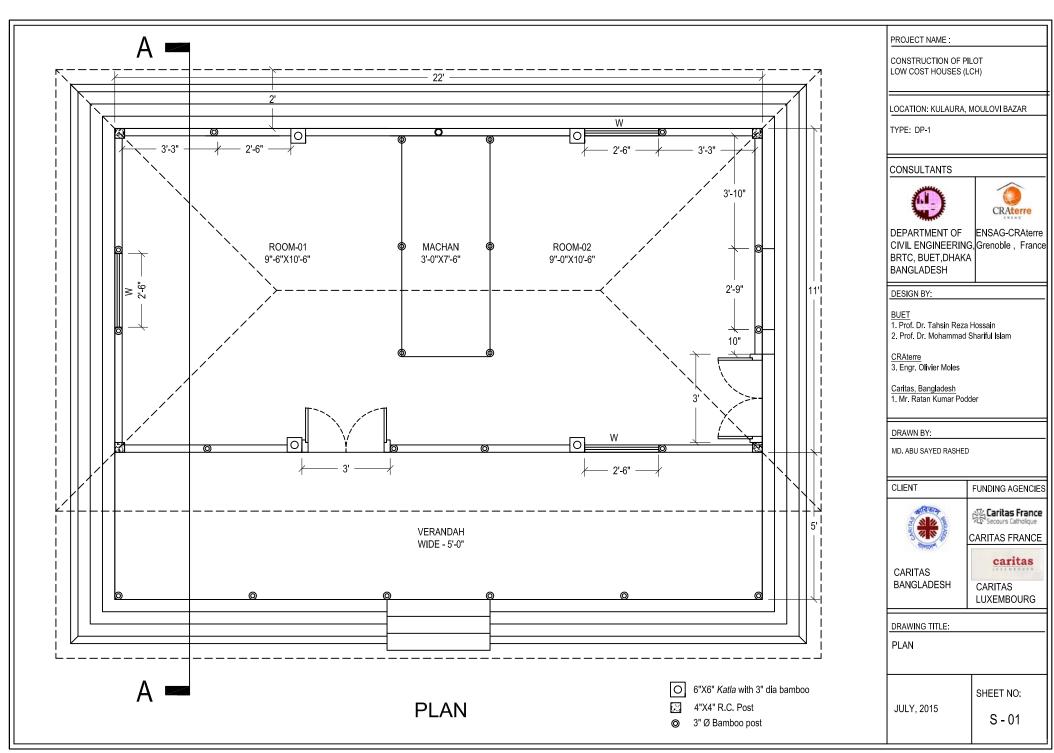
Roof cover: CGI sheets

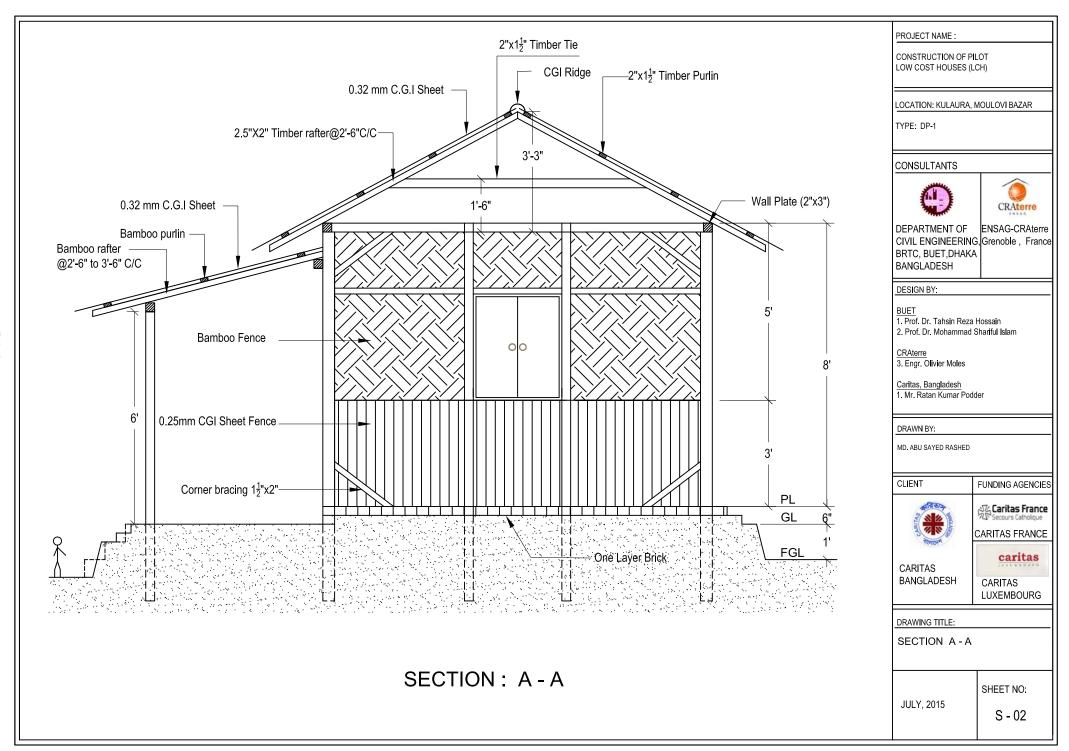
Roof structure: Wooden truss

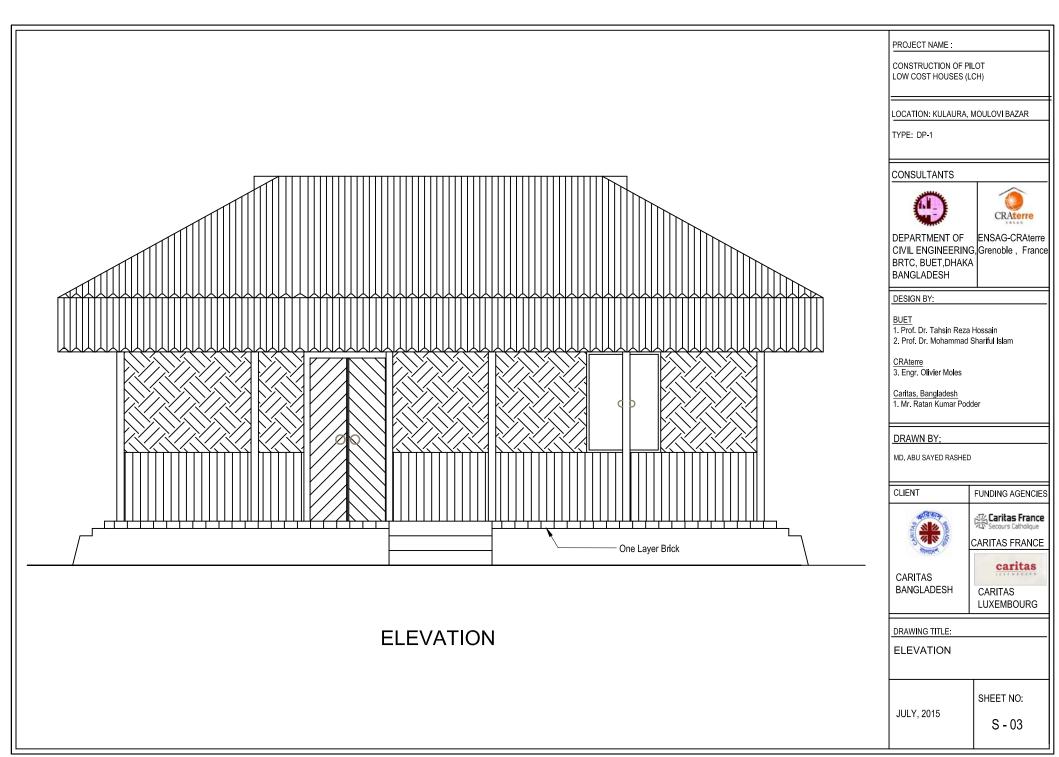
Bracing: Corner bracing

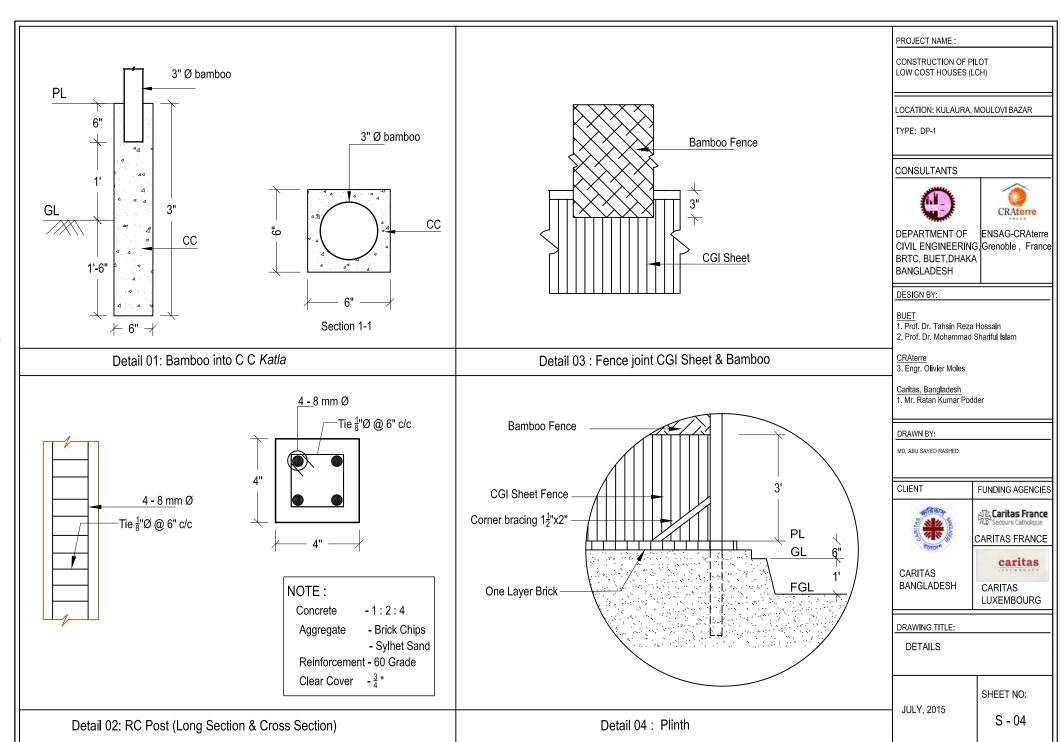
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

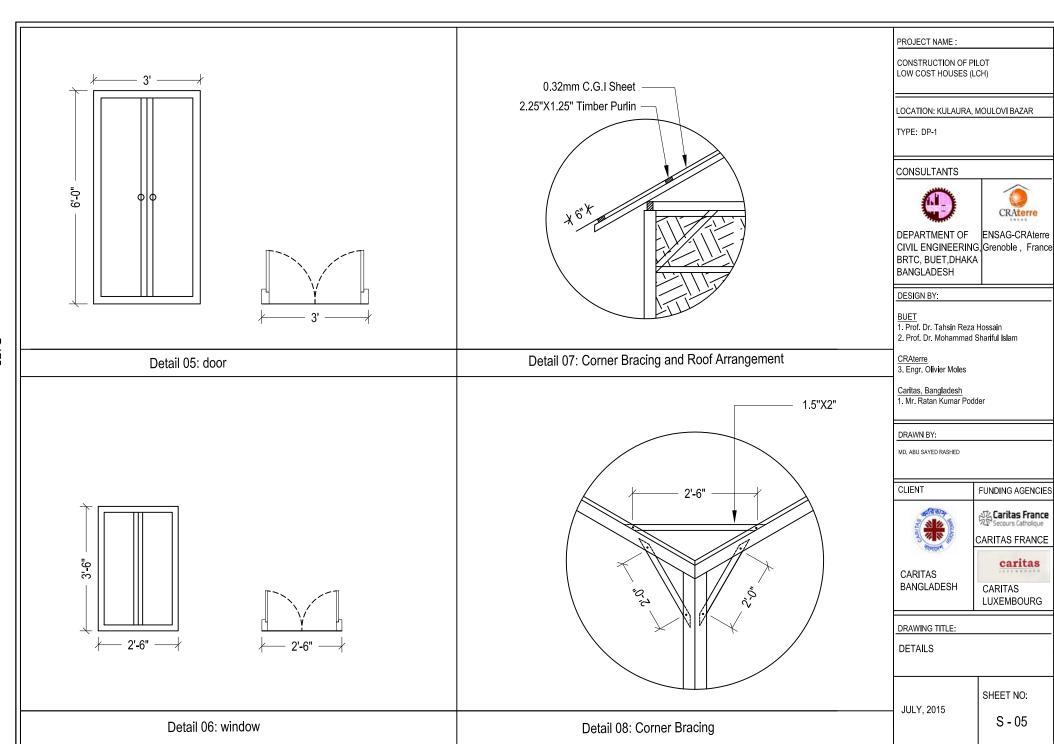
Cost: Tk. 85,000











	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
2.	Purlin (Main house)	2"X1.5"	Timber		
3.	Purlin (Verandha)		Bamboo		
4.	Rafter (Main house)	2"x2.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C	
5.	Rafter (Verandha)		Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6" C/C	
6.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dja bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0"to4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
8.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
9.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber		
10.	Corner Bracing	1.5"x2"	Timber	Both top and bottom	
11.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat		
12.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height	
13.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla	
14.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete	
15.	Fance Supporting Post	2" d i a	Bamboo	Without Katla	
16.	Brick layer	3" Thick	Brick	One layer over mud plinth	
17.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
18.	Window	2'-6"x3"-6"	Timber	Position may be changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KULAURA, MOULOVI BAZAR

TYPE: DP-1

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIE	
কারিত্যক		





CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

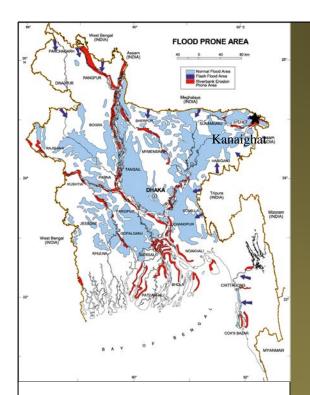
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

25. DESIGN OF LCH IN TAHIRPUR: TYPE - DP



General Information:

Location:

District: Sunamganj Upazila: Tahirpur Union: Uttor Sreepur Mouza/ Village: Indropur

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 14 °C

Annual Rainfall: 3334 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 73%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land

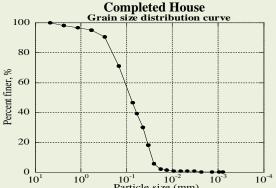
MSL: 11 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flash flood, northwester, earth quake





Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Timber , RC posts etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: Bamboo mat over CGI sheet

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Rain water harvesting system

Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

roof is disconnected from main roof

Roof cover: CGI sheets

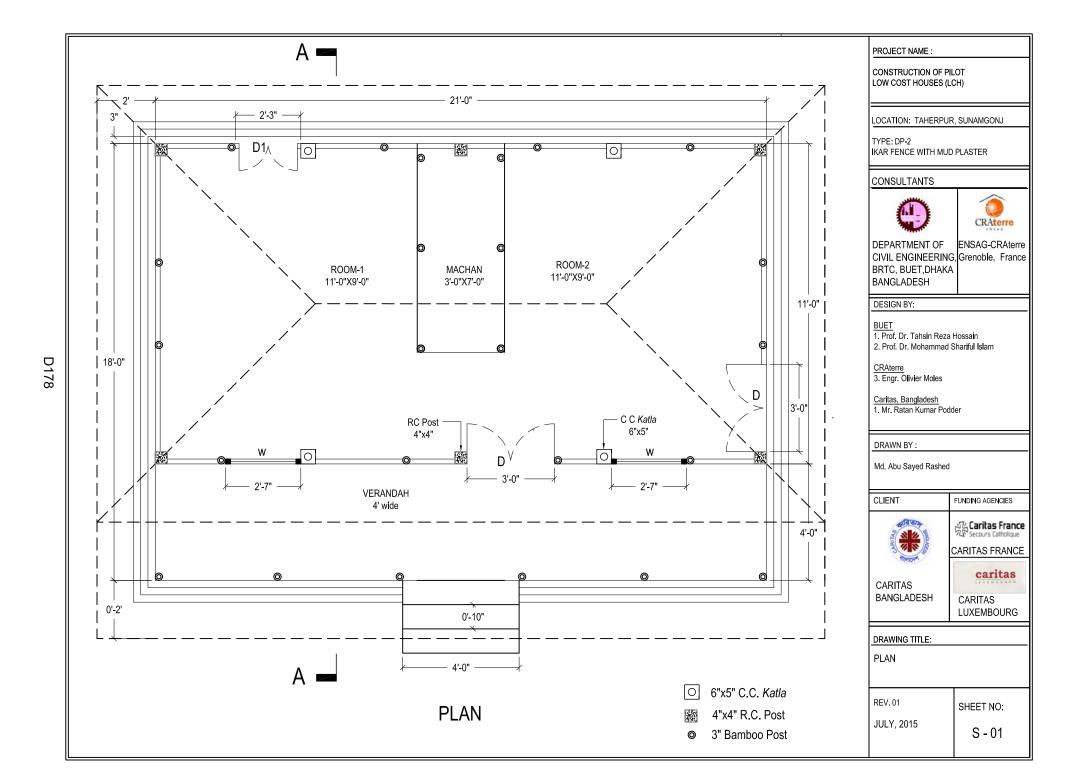
Roof structure: Wooden truss

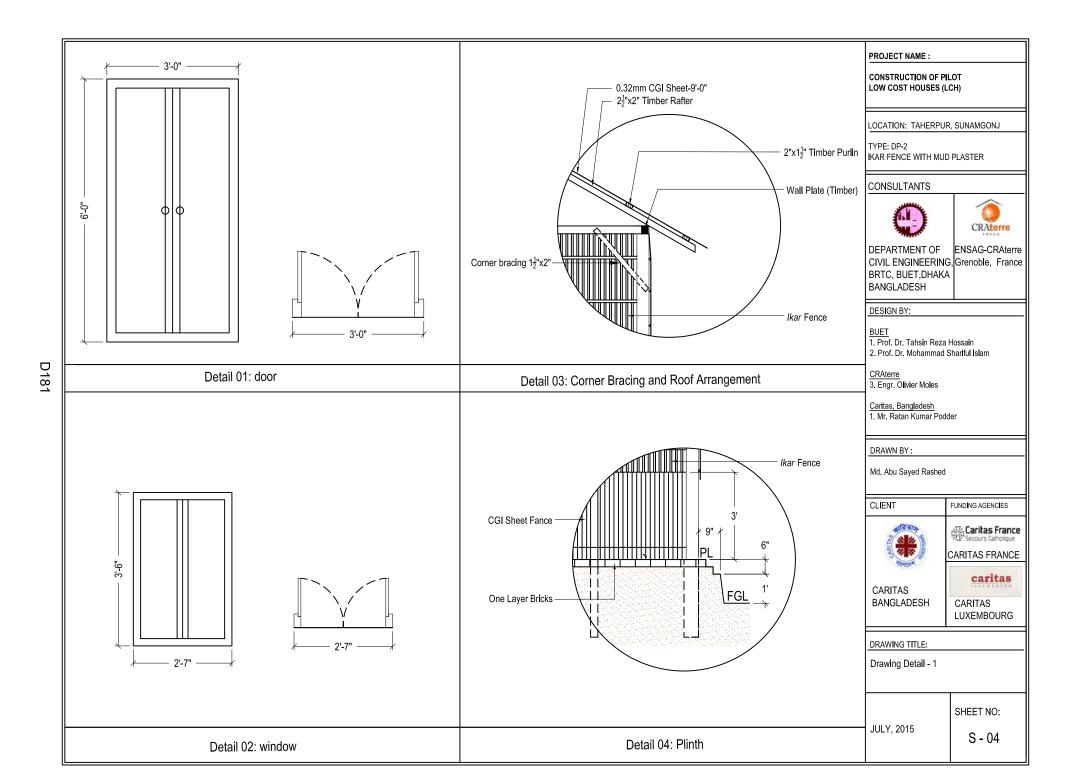
Bracing: Corner bracing

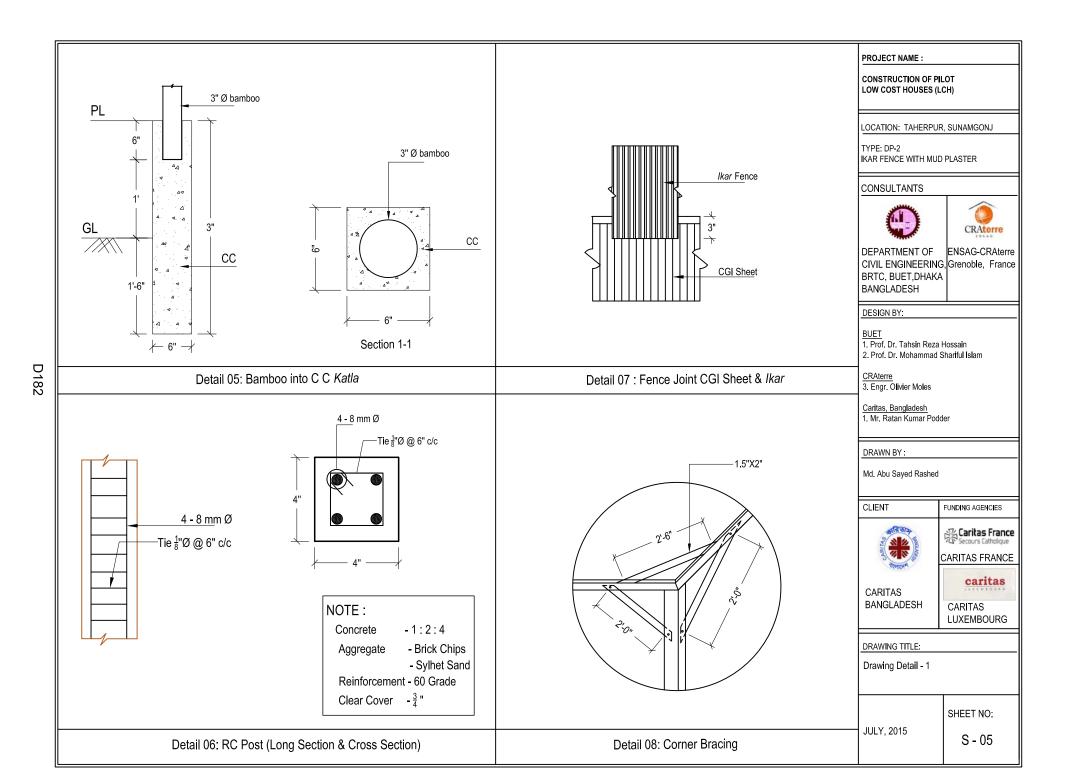
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Cost: Tk. 85,000

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment







	MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS	
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet		
2.	Purlin (Main house)	2"X1.5"	Timber		
3.	Purlin (Verandha)		Bamboo		
4.	Rafter (Main house)	2"x2.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C	
5.	Rafter (Verandha)		Bamboo	@ 2'-6" to 3'-6" C/C	
6.	Tie Beam	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
7.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)	
8.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber		
9.	Corner Bracing	1.5"x2"	Timber	Both top and bottom	
10.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat		
11.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height	
12.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla	
13.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete	
14.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla	
15.	Brick layer	3" Thick	Brick	One layer over mud plinth	
16.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed	
17.	Window	2'-7"x3"-6"	Timber	Position may be changed	

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: TAHERPUR, SUNAMGONJ

TYPE: DP-2

IKAR FENCE WITH MUD PLASTER

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES





CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

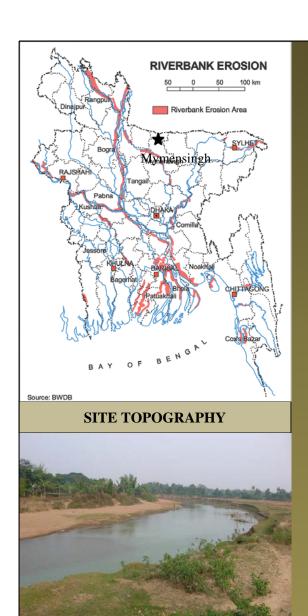
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO: S - 06

DIVISION: DHAKA

26. DESIGN OF LCH IN DHUBAURA: TYPE - 1



General Information:

Location:

District: Mymensingh Upazila: Dhubaura Union: Ghosegaun

Mouza/ Village: Bhalukapara

Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12 °C

Annual Rainfall: 2174 mm Average Relative Humidity: 80%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

MSL: 17 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flash flood, River bank erosion, Northwester



Completed House

roof is disconnected from main roof

Roof cover: CGI sheets

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with *katla*/without *katla*

Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and bamboo mat (2 parts)

Roof structure: Wooden truss

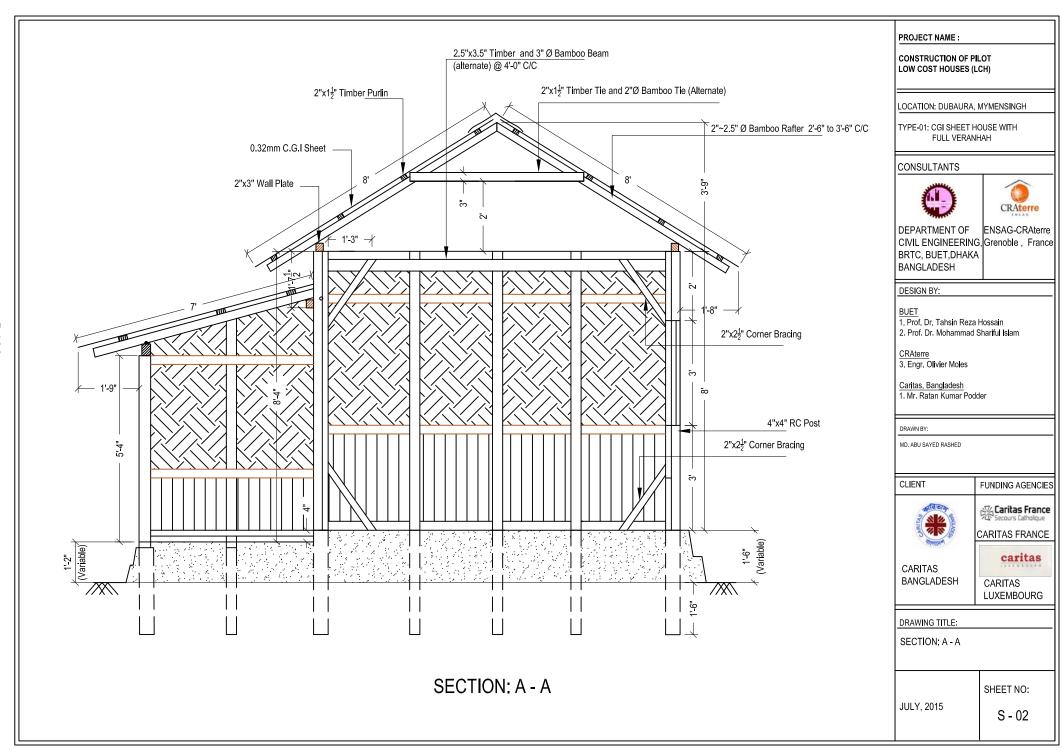
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms Bracing: Corner bracing

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment Cost: Tk. 90,000

0185



Detail 02: Plinth

PROJECT NAME:

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: DUBAURA, MYMENSINGH

TYPE-01: CGI SHEET HOUSE WITH FULL VERANHAH

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

- 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain
- 2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES



Caritas France
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CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas

CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

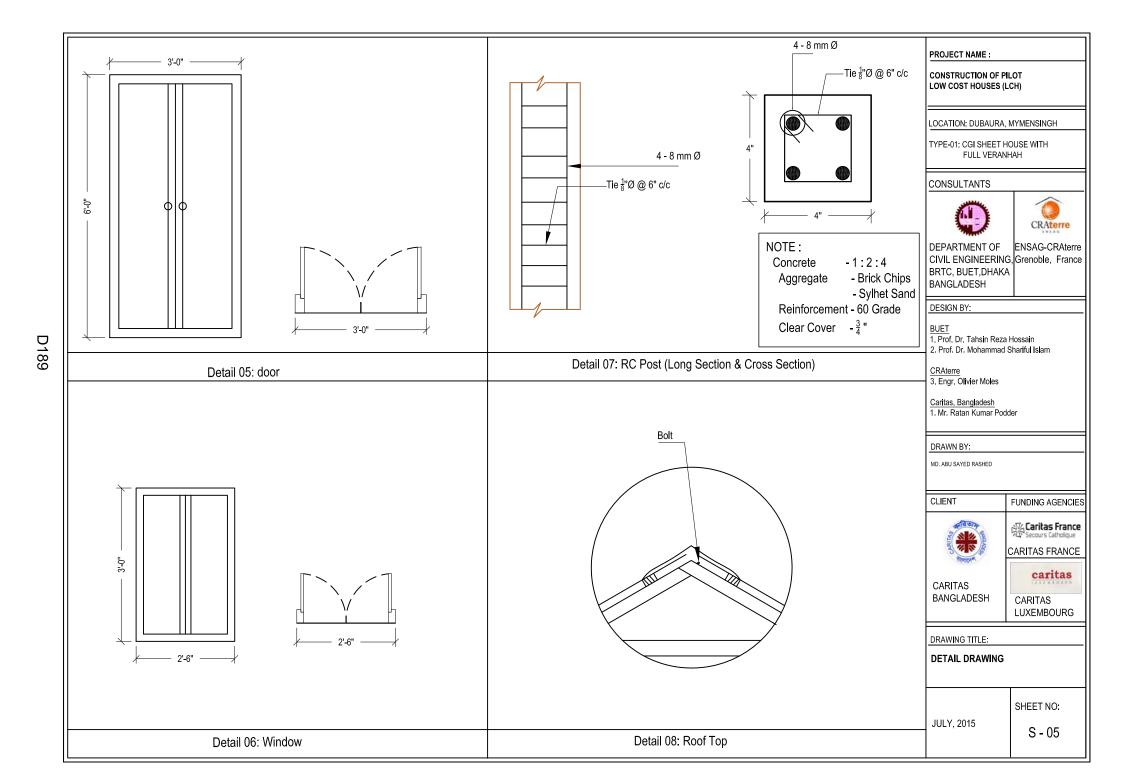
DETAIL DRAWING

JULY, 2015

Detail 04: Corner Bracing and Roof Arrangement

S - 04

SHEET NO:



	MEMBER SCHEDULE			
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: DUBAURA, MYMENSINGH

TYPE-01: CGI SHEET HOUSE WITH FULL VERANHAH

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

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3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

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MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

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DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

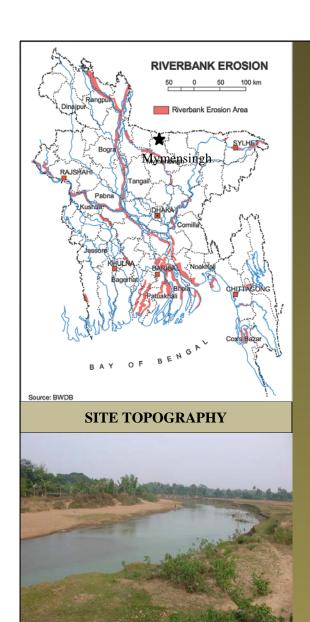
JULY, 2015

S - 06

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: DHAKA

27. DESIGN OF LCH IN DHUBAURA: TYPE - 2



General Information:

Location:

District: Mymensingh
Upazila: Dhubaura
Union: Ghosegaun
Mouza/ Village: Rajpur
Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12°C

Annual Rainfall: 2174 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 80%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

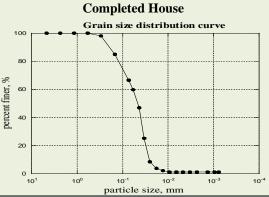
MSL: 17 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flash flood, River bank erosion, Northwester





Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and bamboo mat (2 parts)

Openings: 1 main door

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment

Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

roof is disconnected from main roof

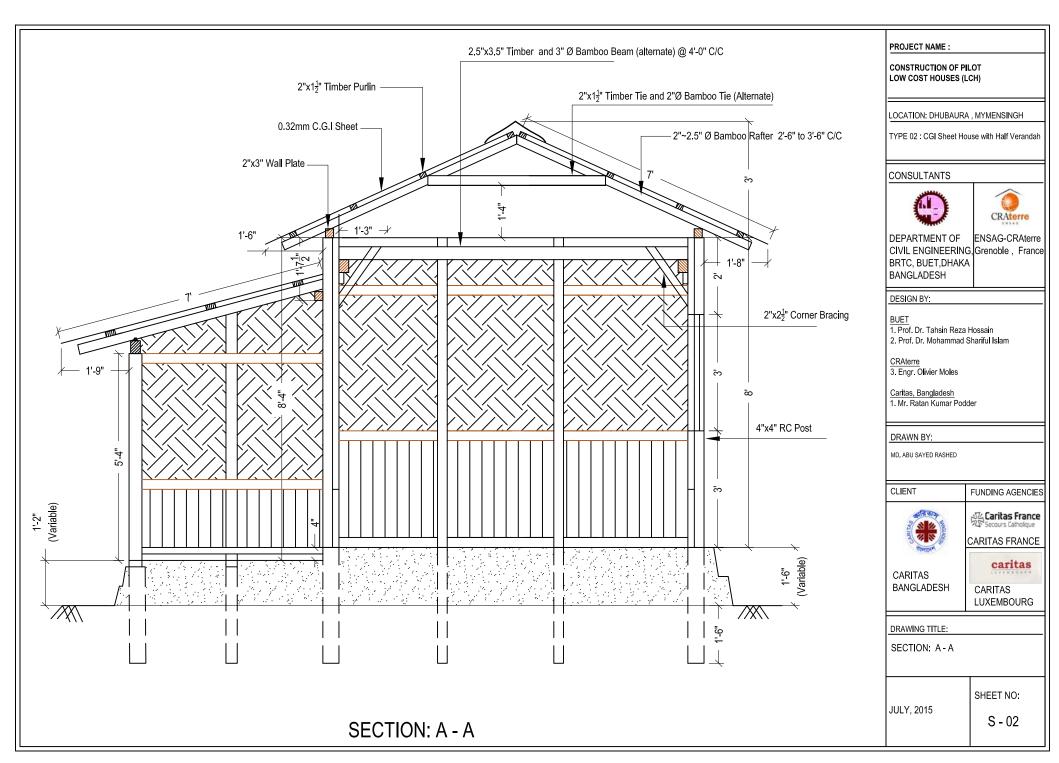
Roof cover: CGI sheets

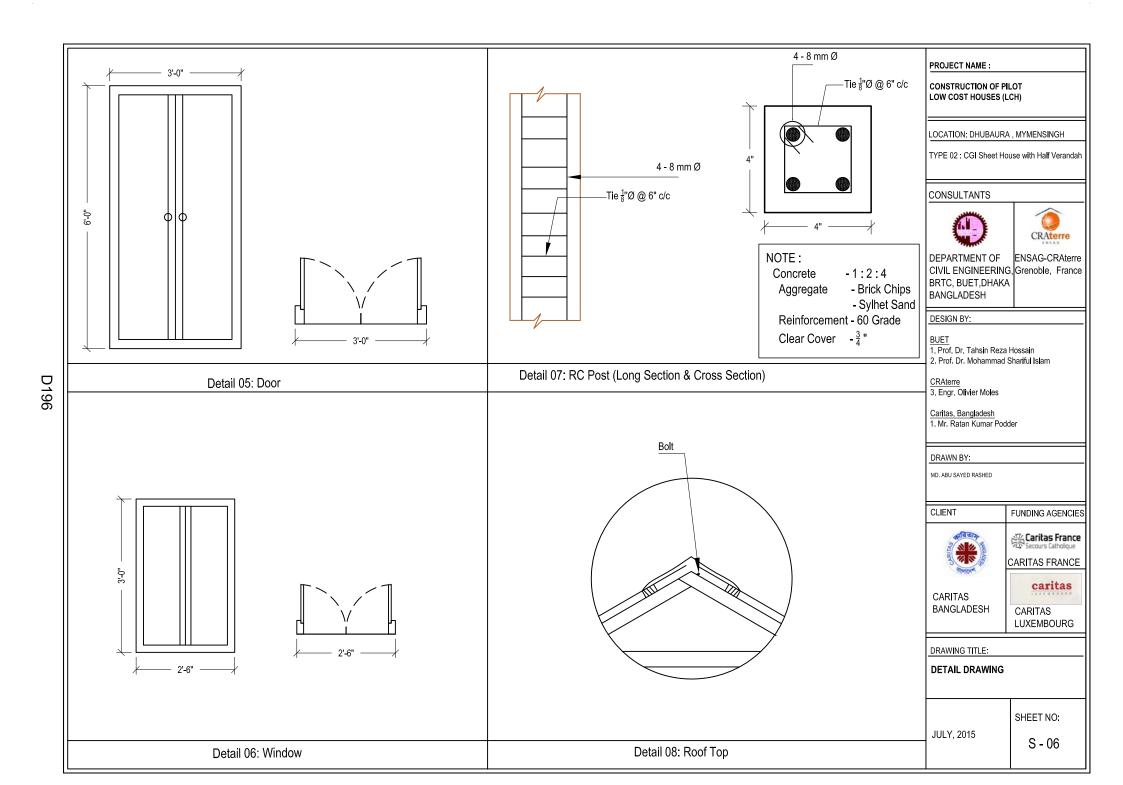
Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Cost: Tk. 85,000

Bracing: Corner bracing

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire





MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fence (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fence (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fence Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: DHUBAURA, MYMENSINGH

TYPE 02 : CGI Sheet House with Half Verandah

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIES	
ক্রারিতাক	Tr Coollege Cooper	



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

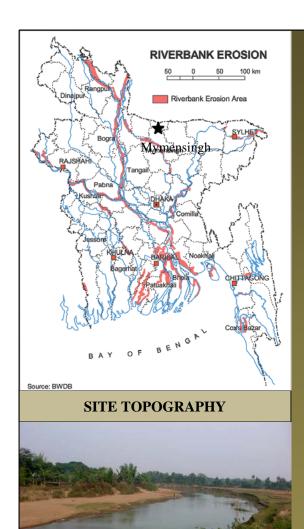
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: DHAKA

28. DESIGN OF LCH IN DHUBAURA: TYPE - DP 1



General Information:

Location:

District: Mymensingh
Upazila: Dhubaura
Union: Ghosegaun
Mouza/ Village: Rajpur
Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12°C

Annual Rainfall: 2174 mm Average Relative Humidity: 80%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

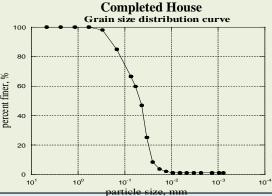
MSL: 17 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flash flood, River bank erosion, Northwester





Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Roof T

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and bamboo mat (2 parts)

Openings: 1 main door

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment

Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

roof is disconnected from main roof

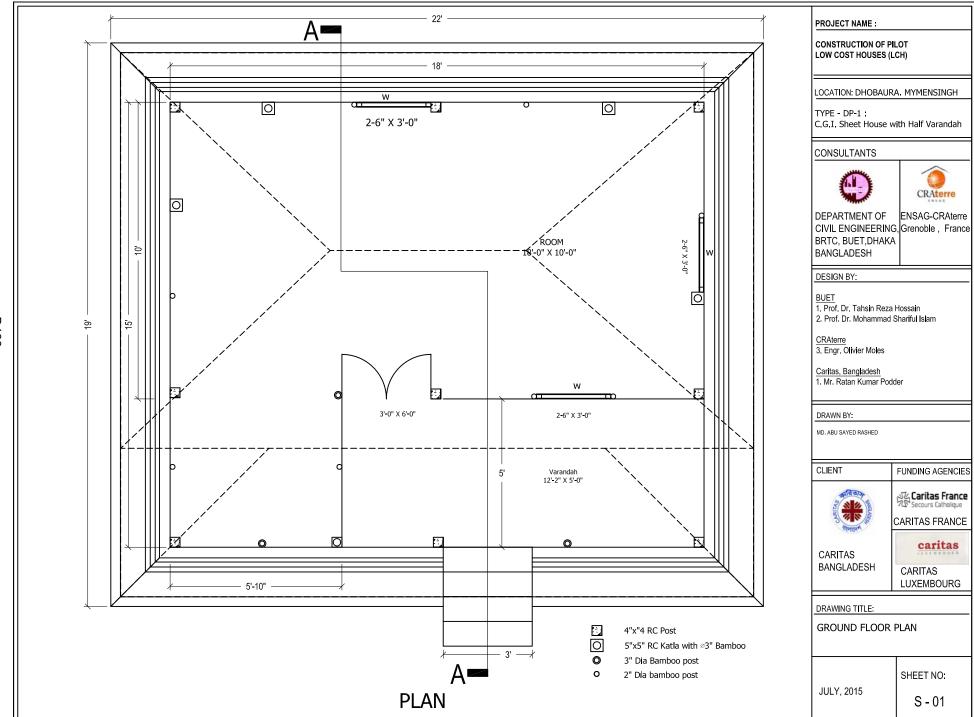
Roof cover: CGI sheets

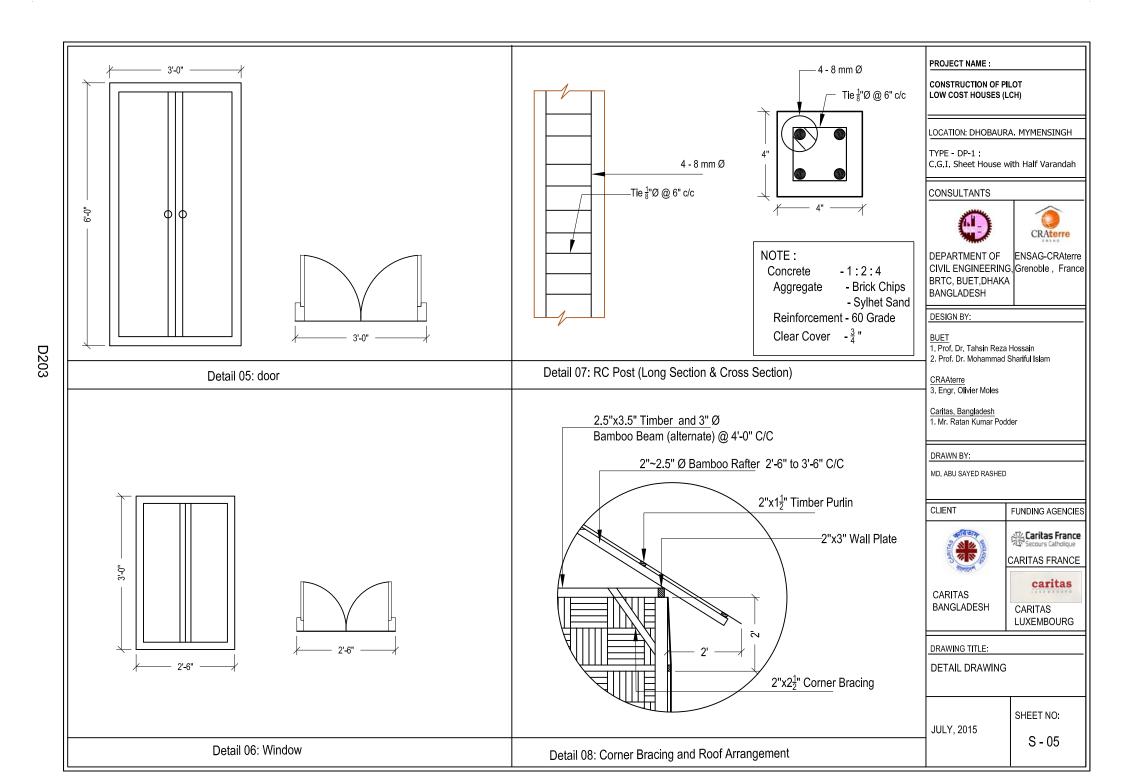
Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Cost: Tk. 85,000

Bracing: Corner bracing

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire





MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fence (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fence (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: DHOBAURA. MYMENSINGH

TYPE - DP-1:

C.G.I. Sheet House with Half Varandah

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIE	
ক্রারিভাক	7.5 11 5	



Caritas France CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

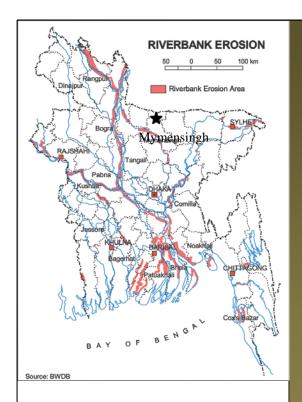
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: DHAKA

29. DESIGN OF LCH IN KALMAKANDA: TYPE - DP 2



General Information:

Location:

District: Netrokona Upazila: Kalmakanda Union: Rongchati

Mouza/ Village: Noyachoita

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12°C

Annual Rainfall: 2174 mm Average Relative Humidity: 80%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

MSL: 17 m

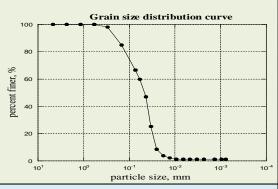
Soil Characteristics: Loamy

Disaster:

Flash flood, River bank erosion, Northwester



Completed House



Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ *katla* embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and bamboo mat (2 parts)

Openings: 1 main door

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment

Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

roof is disconnected from main roof

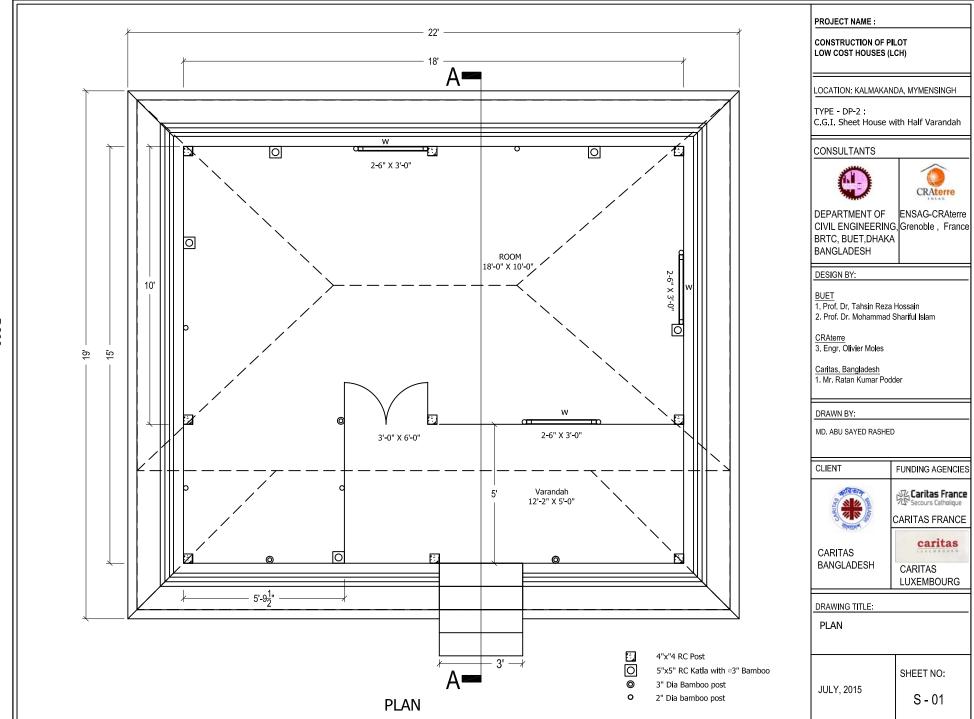
Roof cover: CGI sheets

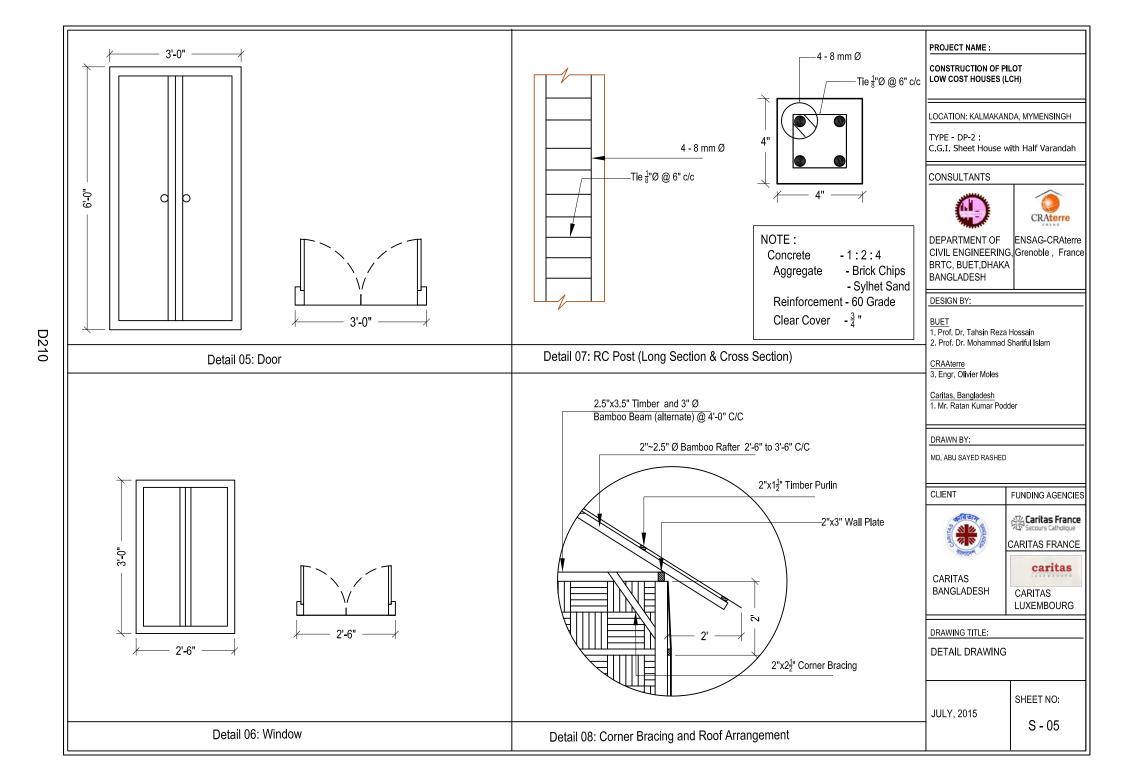
Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Cost: Tk. 85,000

Bracing: Corner bracing

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire





MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fence (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fence (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: KALMAKANDA, MYMENSINGH

TYPE - DP-2:

C.G.I. Sheet House with Half Varandah

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

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2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIE	
ক্লারিভাক	7.5-1	



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CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

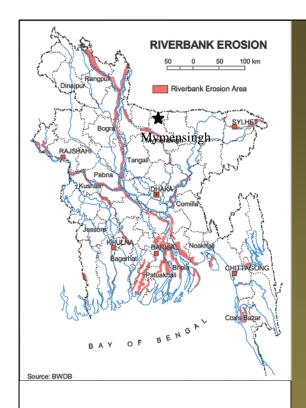
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: DHAKA

30. DESIGN OF LCH IN DURGAPUR: TYPE - DP 3



General Information:

Location:

District: Netrokona Upazila: Durgapur Union: Birisiri

Mouza/ Village: Baroipara

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.3 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 12°C

Annual Rainfall: 2174 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 80%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Plain land near river bank

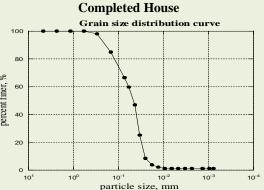
MSL: 17 m

Soil Characteristics: Silt

Disaster:

Flash flood, River bank erosion, Northwester





Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, RC post, CGI sheets, Straw, Wood etc

Foundation: Bamboo posts/ katla embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Post: RC and bamboo posts with katla/without katla

Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and bamboo mat (2 parts)

Openings: 1 main door

Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment

Roof Type: Four pitched & veranda

roof is disconnected from main roof

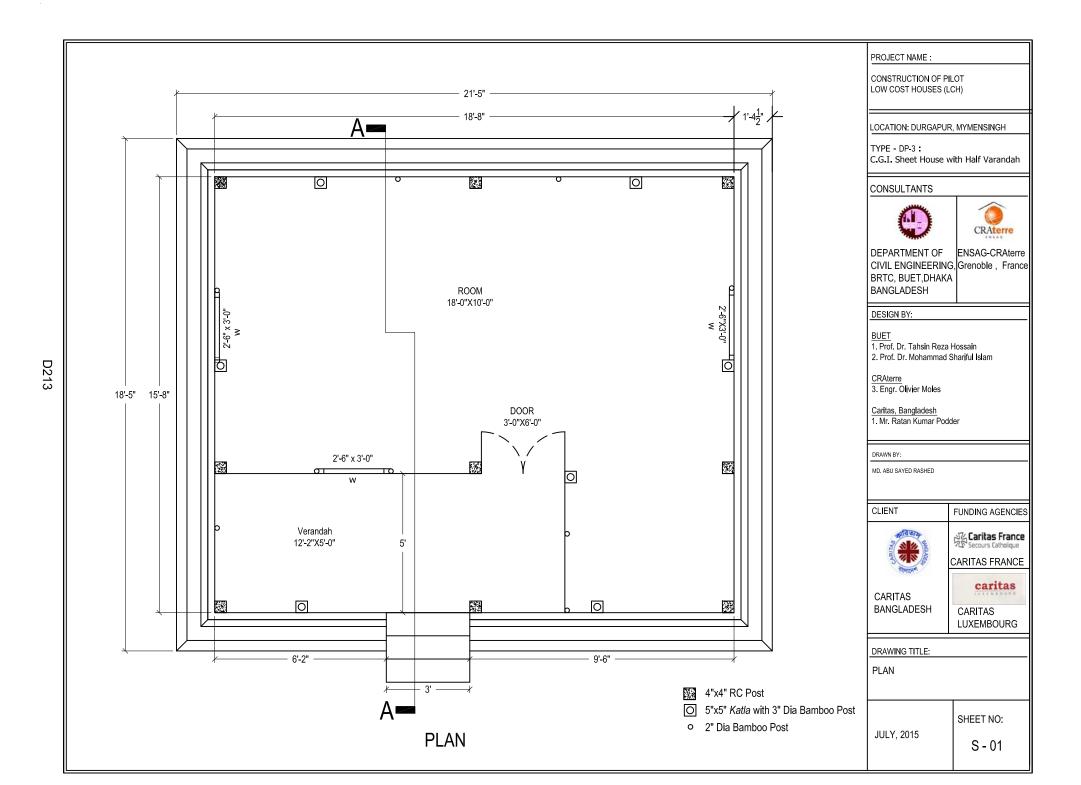
Roof cover: CGI sheets

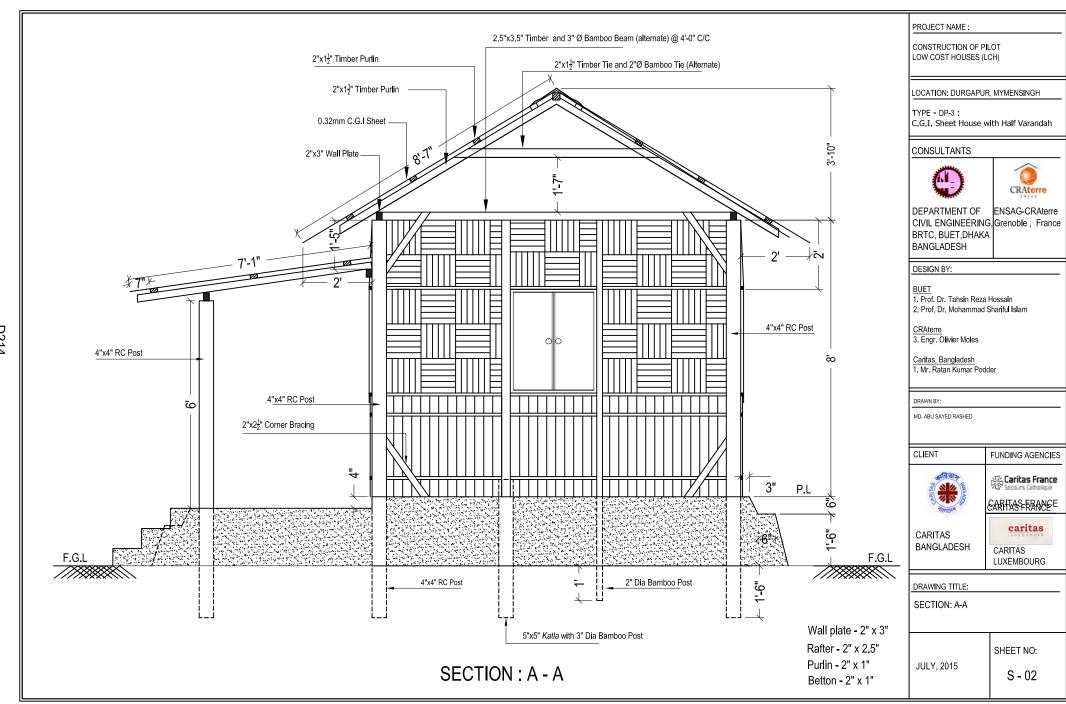
Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Cost: Tk. 85,000

Bracing: Corner bracing

Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire





CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: DURGAPUR, MYMENSINGH

TYPE - DP-3:

C.G.I. Sheet House with Half Varandah

CONSULTANTS





CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

- 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain
- 2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT

FUNDING AGENCIES





CARITAS

BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS

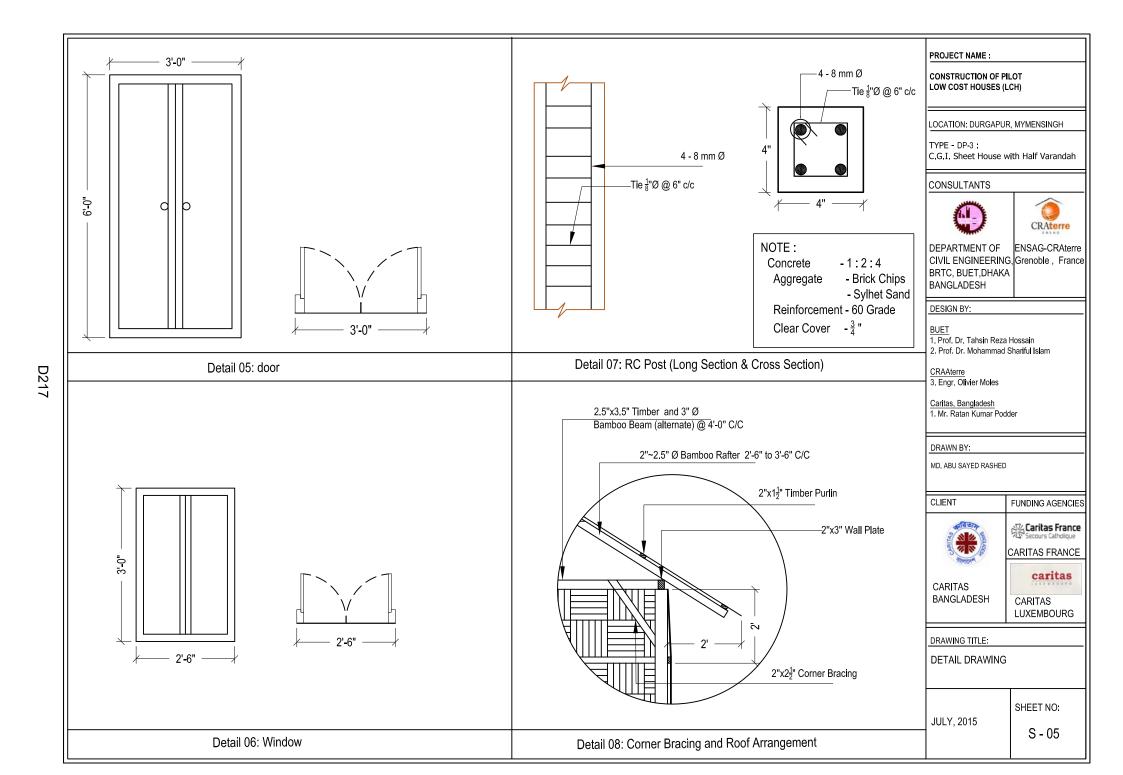
LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

DETAIL DRAWING

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:



MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fence (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fence (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: DURGAPUR, MYMENSINGH

TYPE - DP-3:

C.G.I. Sheet House with Half Varandah

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIE	
W. CO. B.	ವಒ Caritas France	



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

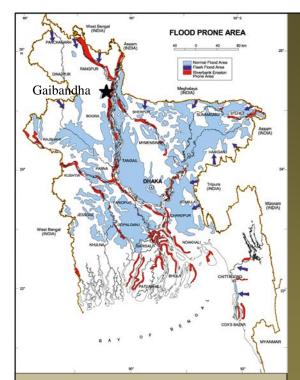
MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

DIVISION: RANGPUR

31. DESIGN OF LCH IN GAIBANDHA: TYPE – 1



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Gaibandha

Upazila: Gaibandha Sadar

Union: Gidari

Mouza/ Village: South Gidari

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 10.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 2536 mm Average Relative Humidity: 77%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Flat land near river bank, char land

MSL: 21 m

Soil Characteristics: Coarse sand

Disaster:

Flood, river bank erosion, northwester/tornado



Completed House

Roof Type: Four pitched Roof cover: CGI sheets

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Jute ropes, jute stick, batha plant, RC post, CGI sheets,

Straw, Wood etc.

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts embedded in soil (1-2 ft)

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

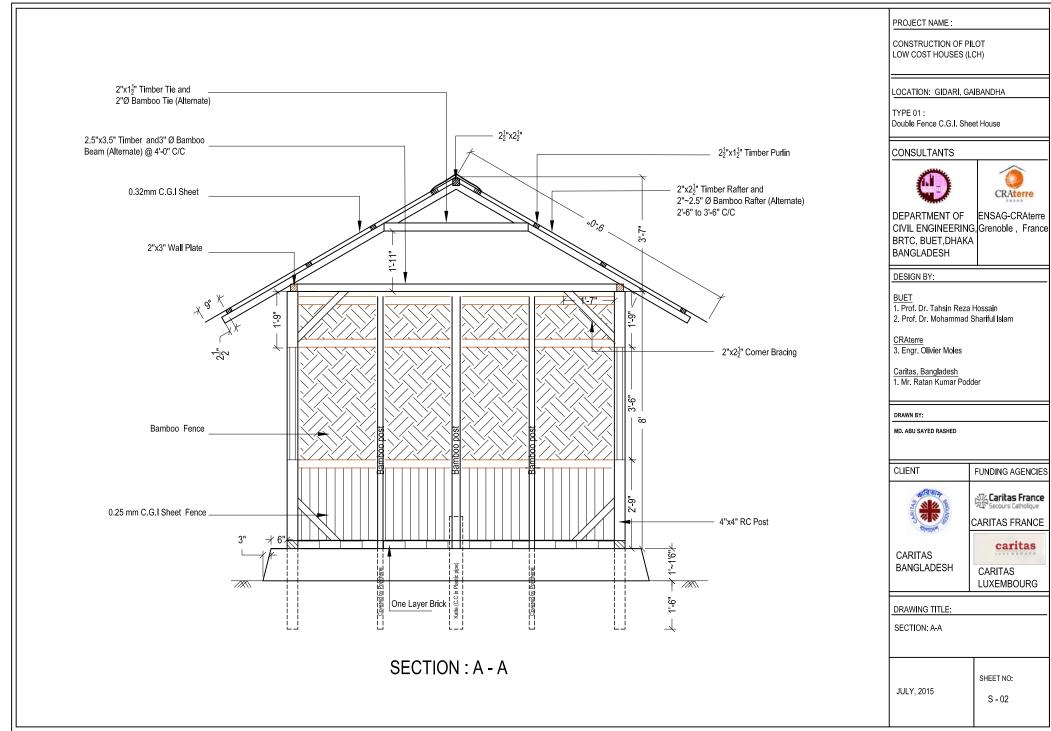
Post: Bamboo or RC posts Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and bamboo mat (3 parts)

Bracing: Corner bracing

Openings: 1 main door Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire,

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment Cost: Tk. 90,000



Detail 02: CGI Sheet & Bamboo Fance Joint

2"x2½" Corner Bracing 4"x4" RC Post

Detail 04: Roof Top

PROJECT NAME:

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: GIDARI, GAIBANDHA

TYPE 01:

Double Fence C.G.I. Sheet House

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF ENSAG-CRAterre CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT **FUNDING AGENCIES**



Caritas France
Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

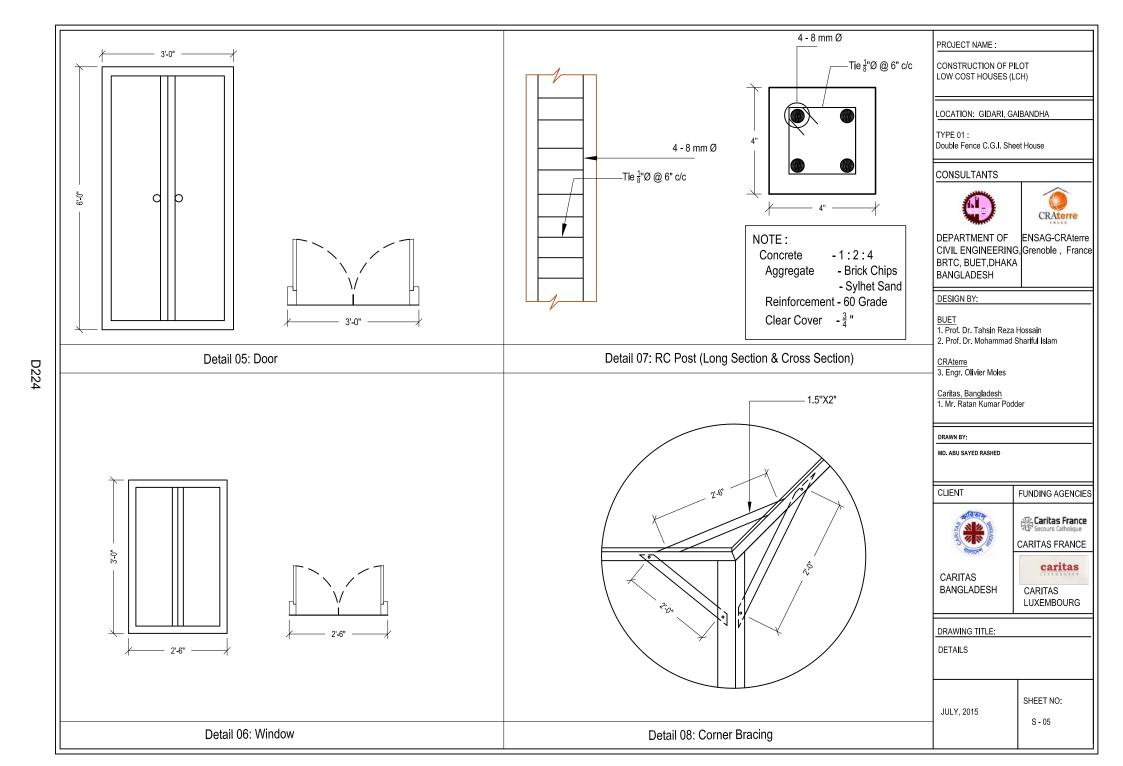
caritas CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

DETAILS

SHEET NO: JULY, 2015



MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: GIDARI, GAIBANDHA

TYPE 01:

Double Fence C.G.I. Sheet House

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

BUET 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh 1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIES	
क्रानिका	St. Caritas France	



72 Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

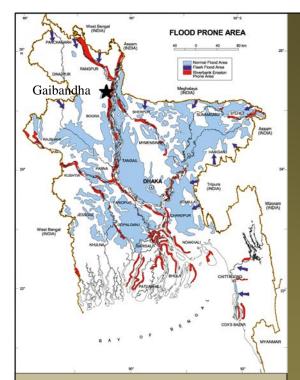
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

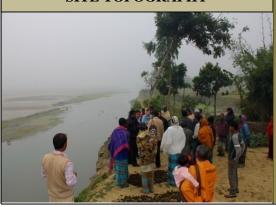
JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

32. DESIGN OF LCH IN GAIBANDHA: TYPE – 2



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Gaibandha

Upazila: Gaibandha Sadar

Union: Gidari

Mouza/ Village: South Gidari

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 10.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 2536 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 77%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Flat land near river bank, char land

MSL: 21 m

Soil Characteristics: Sand

Disaster:

Flood, river bank erosion, northwester/tornado



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Jute ropes, jute stick, batha plant, RC post, CGI sheets,

Straw, Wood etc.

Foundation: Wooden/Bamboo posts (katla) embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Roof cover: CGI sheets

Post: Bamboo and RC posts Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

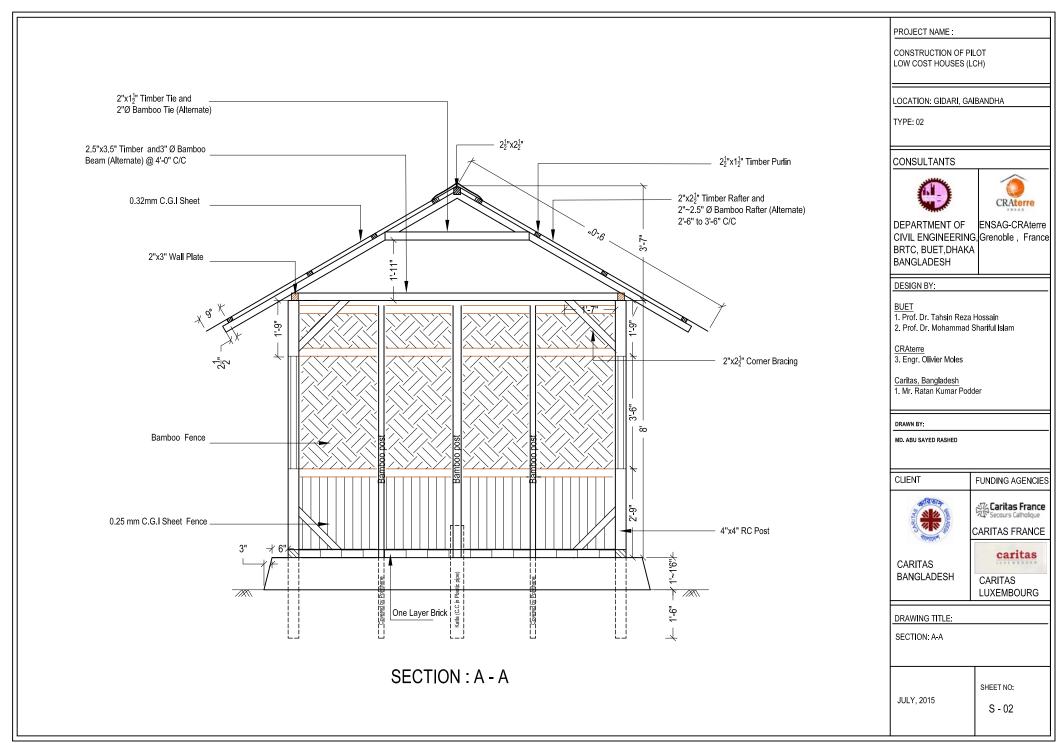
Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and bamboo mat (3 parts)

Bracing: Corner bracing

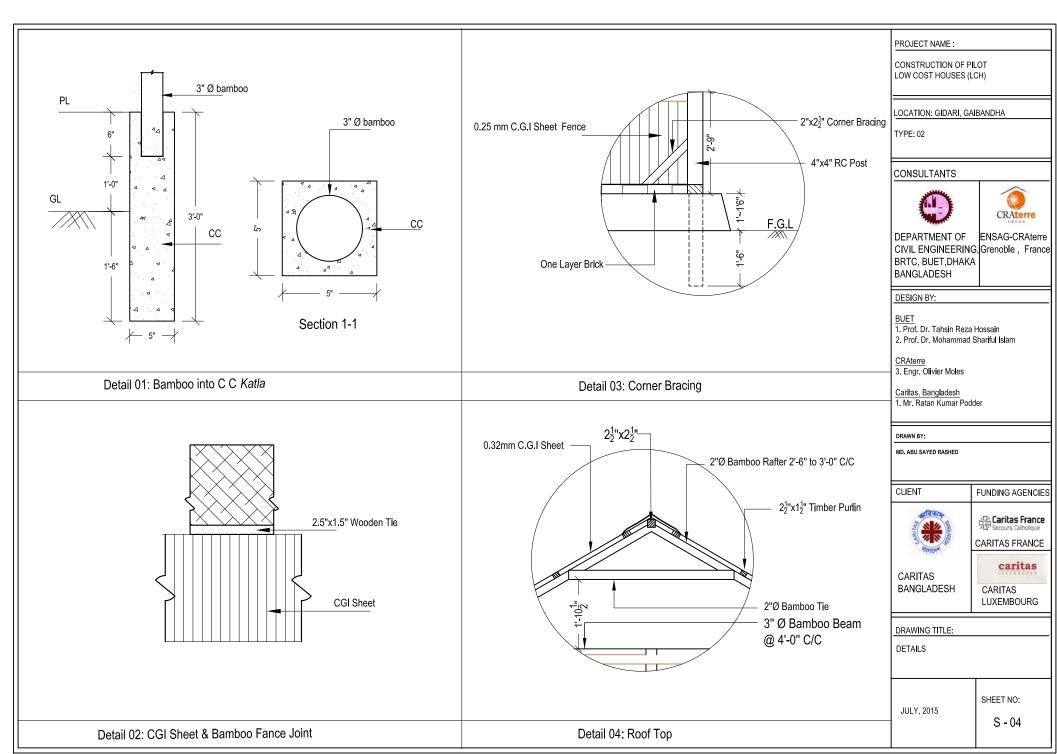
Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

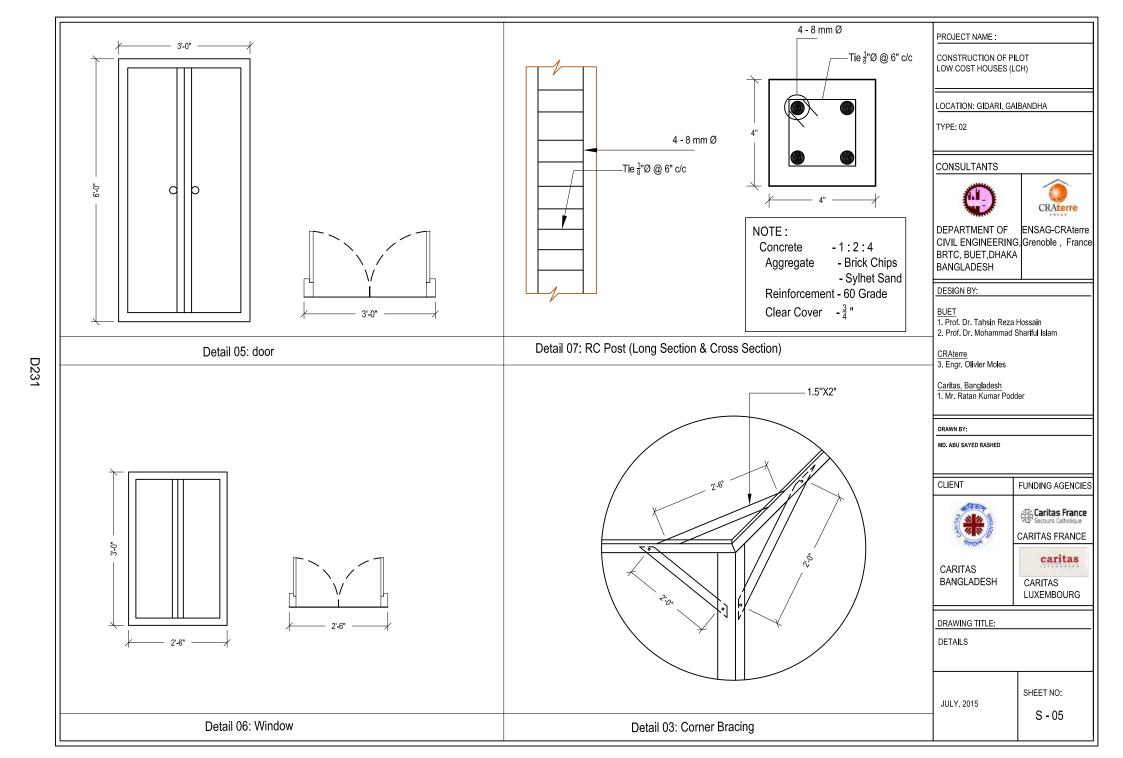
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire,

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment Cost: Tk. 85,000









MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dja bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-7"x3"-6"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: GIDARI, GAIBANDHA

TYPE: 02

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

BUET 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIES
S CONTRACTOR	ුදු Caritas France



725 Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

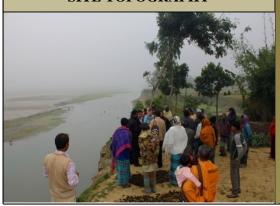
JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

33. DESIGN OF LCH IN GAIBANDHA: TYPE – DP 1

Gaibandha

SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

District: Gaibandha

Upazila: Gaibandha Sadar

Climatic Feature:

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 10.5°C

Annual Rainfall: 2536 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 77%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Flat land near river bank, char land

MSL: 21 m

Soil Characteristics: Coarse Sand

Disaster:

Flood, river bank erosion, northwester/tornado





Union: Gidari

Mouza/ Village: South Gidari



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Jute ropes, jute stick, batha plant, RC post, CGI sheets,

Straw, Wood etc.

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts (*katla*) embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

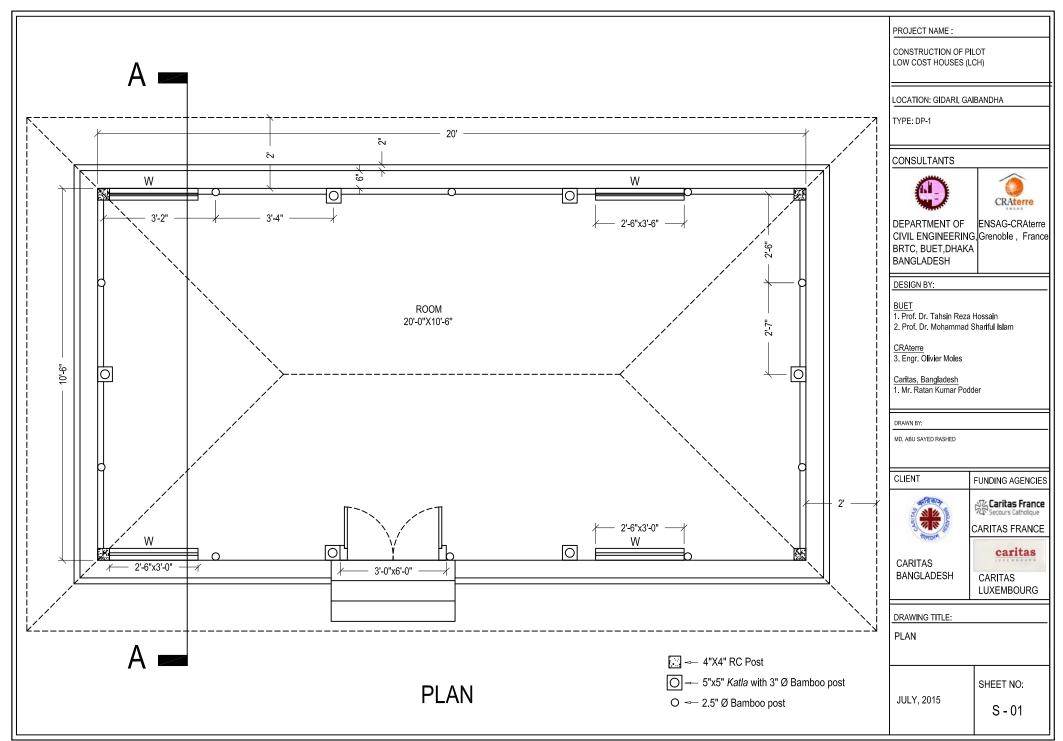
Roof cover: CGI sheets Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

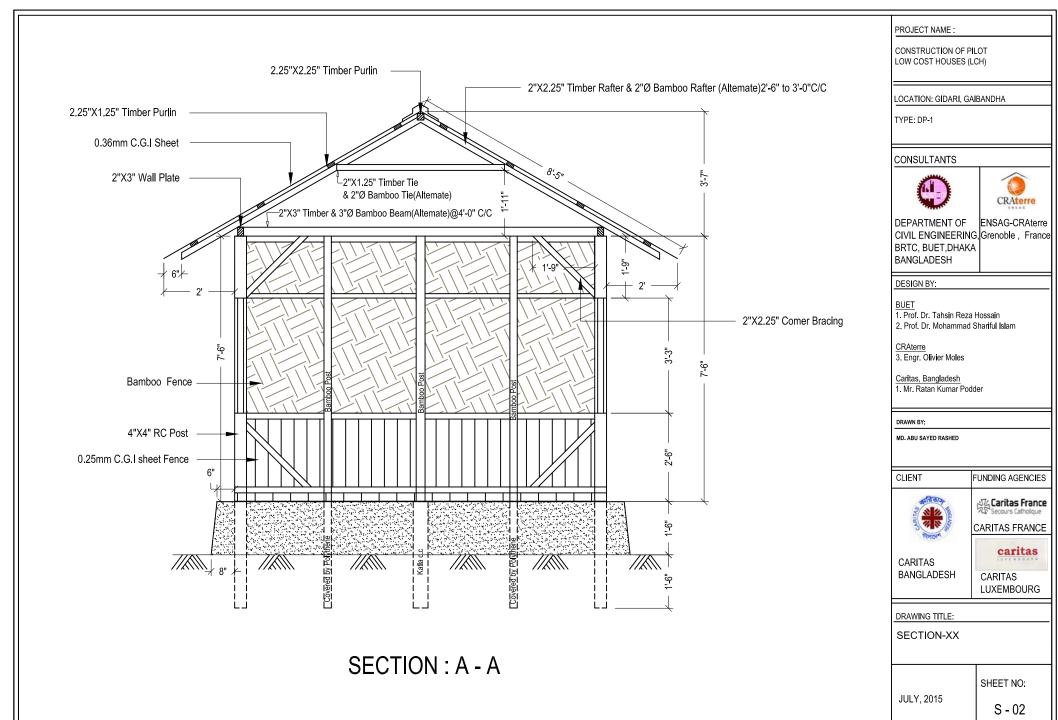
Post: Bamboo and RC posts Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

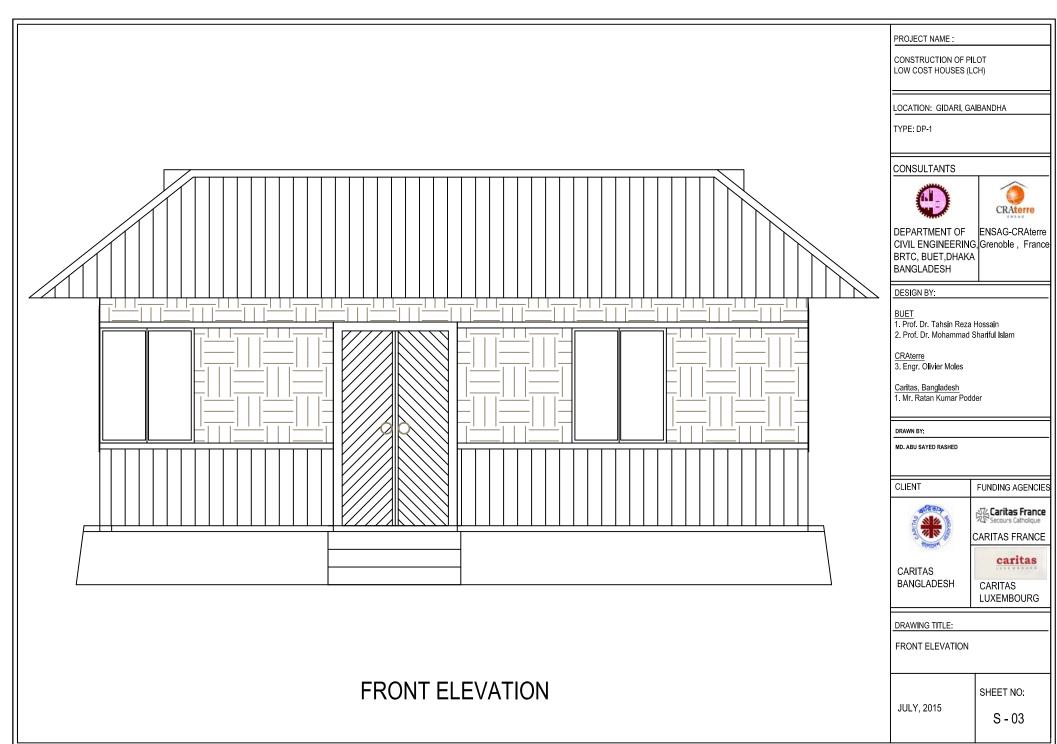
Fence/Wall: CGI sheet and bamboo mat (3 parts) Bracing: Corner bracing

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

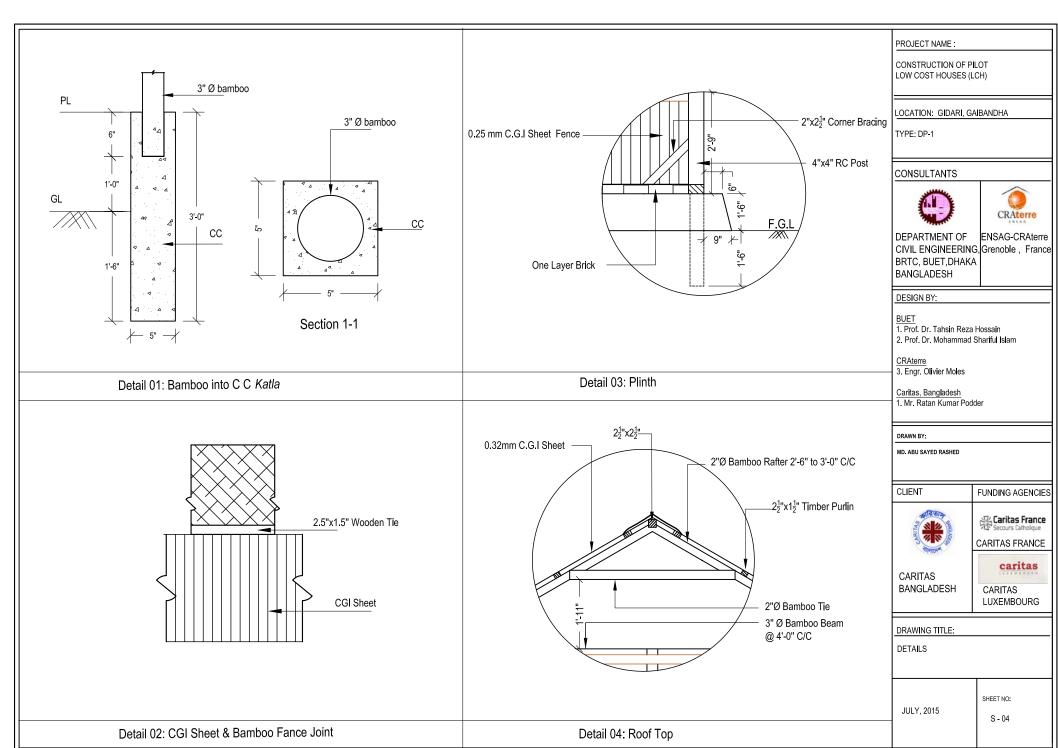
Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment Cost: Tk. 75,000

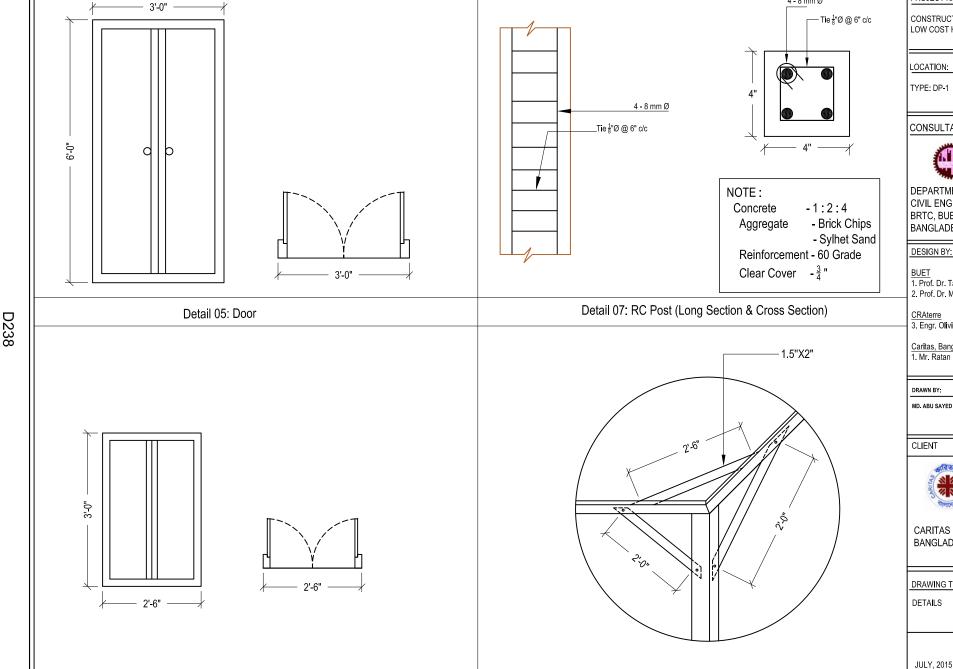












Detail 08: Corner Bracing

Detail 06: Window

PROJECT NAME:

4 - 8 mm Ø

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: GIDARI, GAIBANDHA

TYPE: DP-1

CONSULTANTS



CRAterre

DEPARTMENT OF ENSAG-CRAterre CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh 1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT **FUNDING AGENCIES**



Caritas France Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS

LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

DETAILS

SHEET NO: JULY, 2015

MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	RC	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: GIDARI, GAIBANDHA

TYPE: DP-1

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

BUET 1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh 1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT FUNDING AGENCIES



Caritas France Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

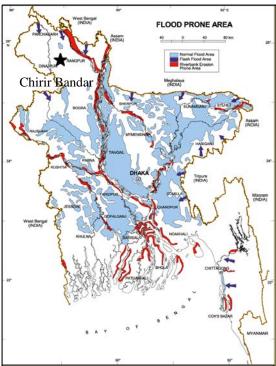
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

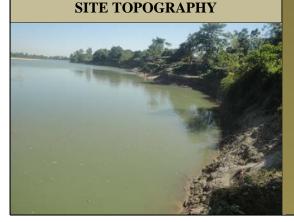
JULY, 2015

SHEET NO:

34. DESIGN OF LCH IN CHIRIR BANDAR: TYPE - DP 2



CITE TODOCD A DILLY



General Information:

Location:

District: Dinajpur Upazila: Chirir Bandar

Union: Viail

Mouza/ Village: Gorgora Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33.5 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 10.5 °C

Annual Rainfall: 2536 mm

Average Relative Humidity: 77%

Geotechnical Feature:

Topography: Flat land near river bank, char land

MSL: 28 m

Soil Characteristics: Coarse Sand

Disaster: Flood, river bank erosion, northwester/tornado



Completed House

Design Considerations:

Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Jute ropes, jute stick, batha plant, RC post, CGI sheets,

Straw, Wood etc.

Foundation: Wooden/ Bamboo posts (katla) embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps)

Roof cover: CGI sheets

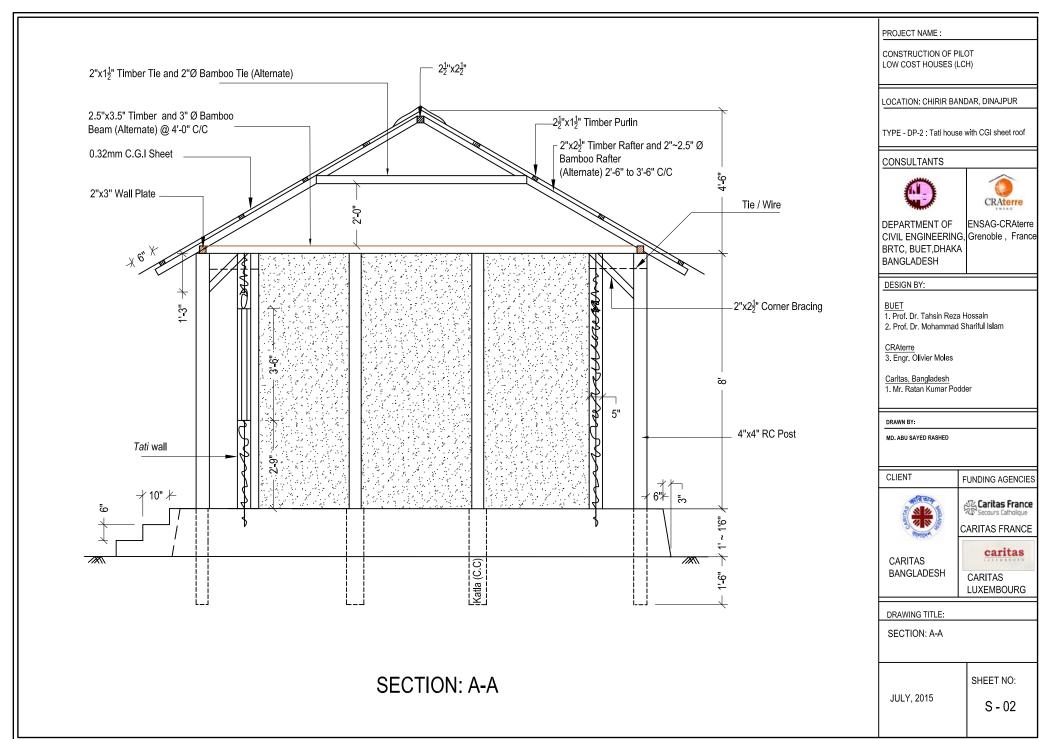
Post: Bamboo and RC posts Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Fence/Wall: Tati (made of bamboo branch/slice and mud plaster) Bracing: Corner bracing

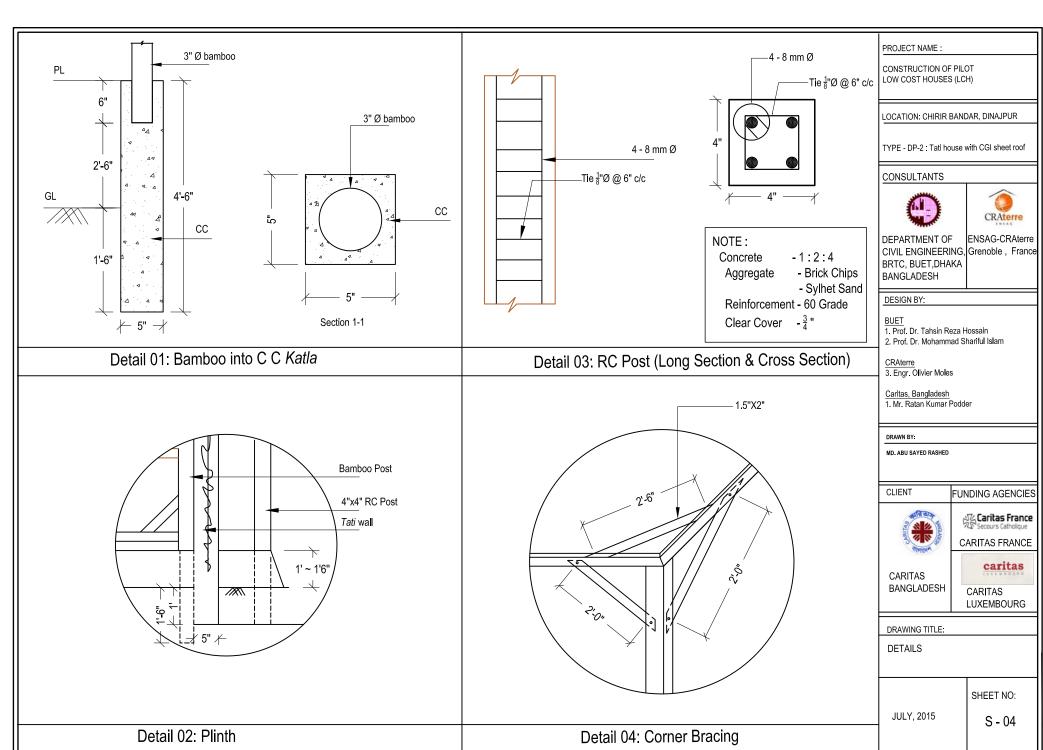
Openings: 1 main door Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

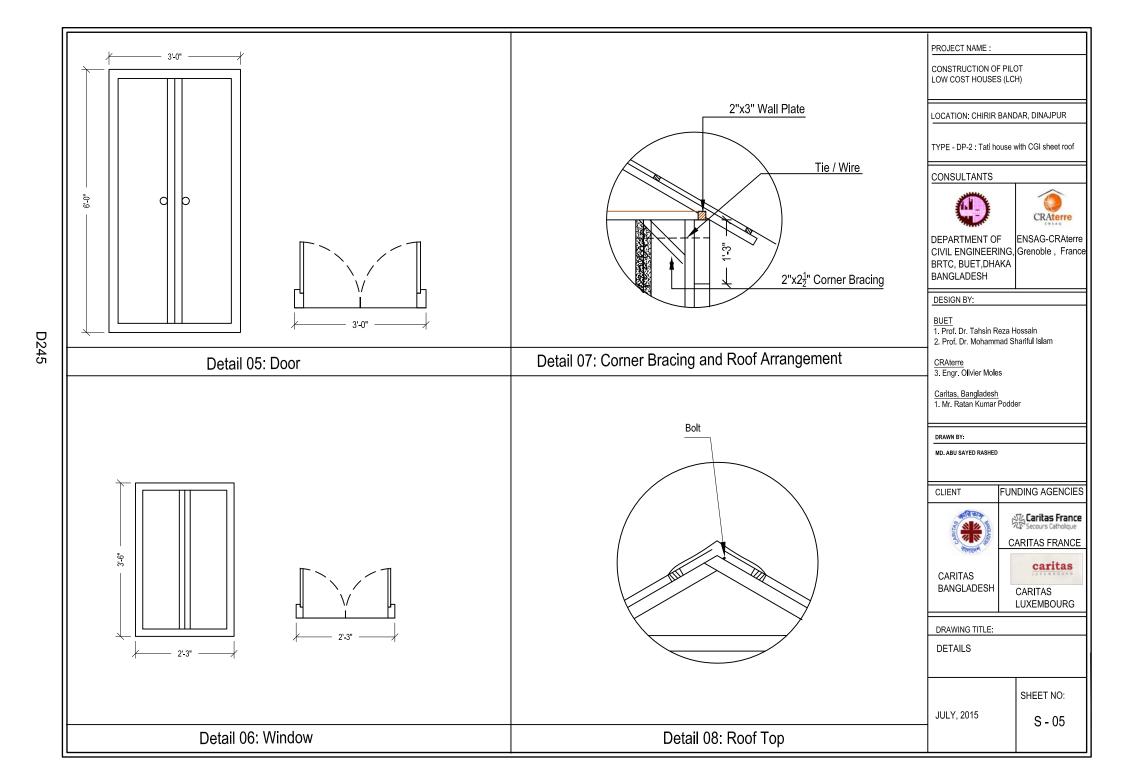
Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold Cost: Tk. 75,000

Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment









MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" dia	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-7"x3"-6"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: CHIRIR BANDAR, DINAJPUR

TYPE - DP-2: Tati house with CGI sheet roof

CONSULTANTS





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Grenoble, France BRTC, BUET, DHAKA BANGLADESH

ENSAG-CRAterre

DESIGN BY:

1. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Reza Hossain

2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam

CRAAterre

3. Engr. Olivier Moles

Caritas, Bangladesh

1. Mr. Ratan Kumar Podder

DRAWN BY:

MD. ABU SAYED RASHED

CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIES	
Pro		



Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXENBOURG

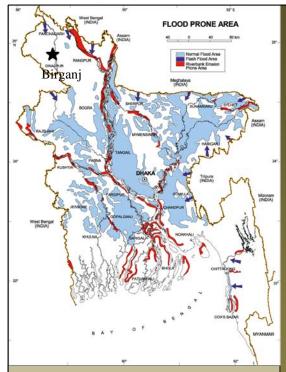
DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO: S - 06

35. DESIGN OF LCH IN BIRGANJ: TYPE – DP 3



SITE TOPOGRAPHY



General Information:

Location:

District: Dinajpur Upazila: Birganj Union: Viail

Mouza/ Village: Gorgora Climatic Feature: Dry and cold

Avg. Maximum Temperature: 33 °C Avg. Minimum temperature: 14°C

Annual Rainfall: 3334 mm Average Relative Humidity: 76%

Geotechnical Feature:

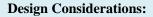
Topography: Flat land near river bank, char land

MSL: 3 m

Soil Characteristics: Coarse Sand

Disaster:

Flood, river bank erosion, northwester/tornado



Available Building Materials: Mud, Bamboo, Jute ropes, jute stick, batha plant, RC post, CGI sheets,

Straw, Wood etc.

Foundation: Wooden/Bamboo posts (katla) embedded in soil (1-2 ft) Roof Type: Four pitched

Plinth: Mud (two/three steps) height 1'-6" Roof cover: CGI sheets

Post: Bamboo and RC posts Roof structure: Wooden/ bamboo truss

Fence/Wall: Bamboo fence and CGI Sheet Bracing: Corner bracing

Openings: 1 main door + 1 inside door to connect rooms

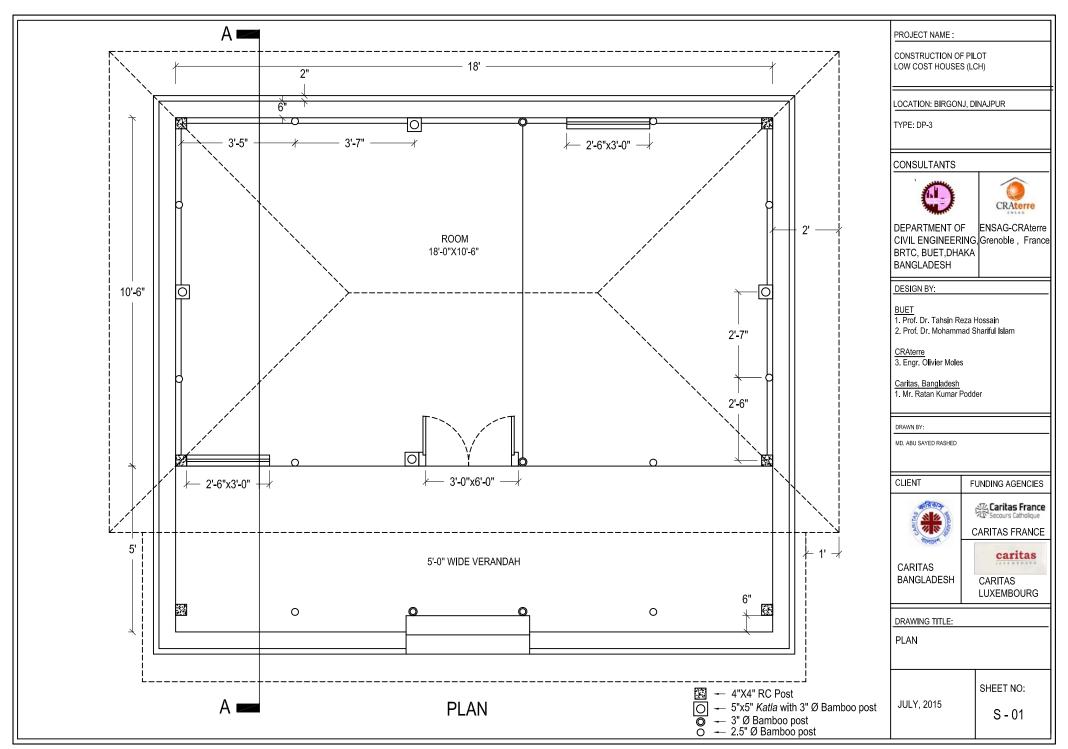
Joints: Nails, notches, GI wire

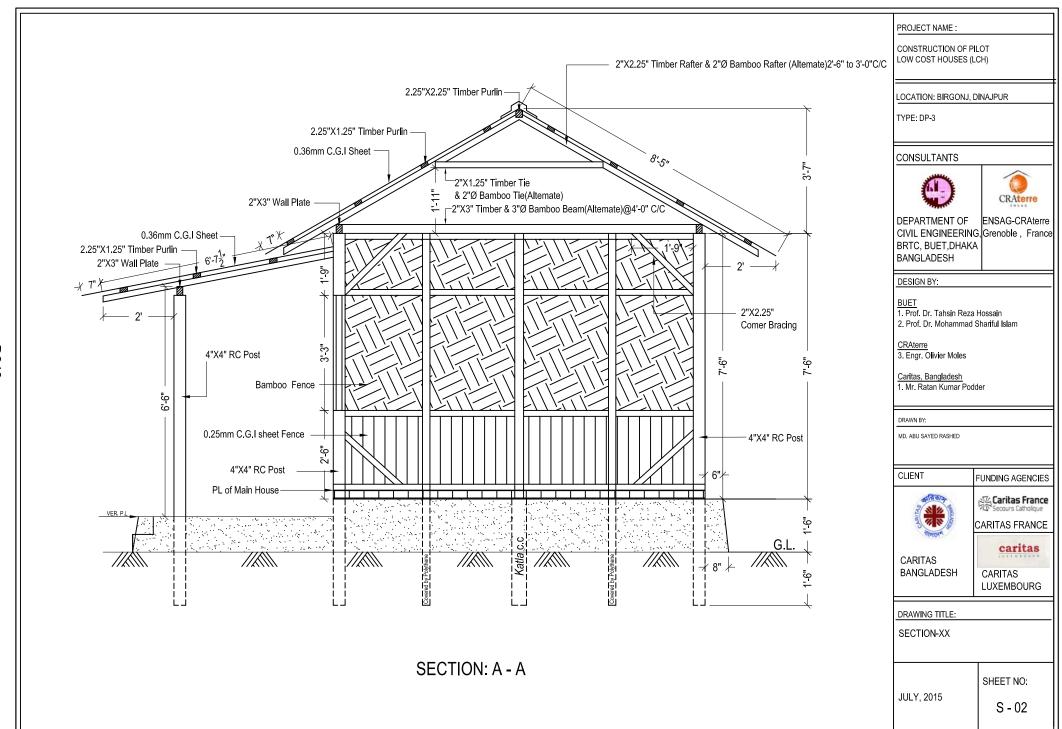
Ceiling: Ceiling is considered to protect heat and cold Cost: Tk. 75,000

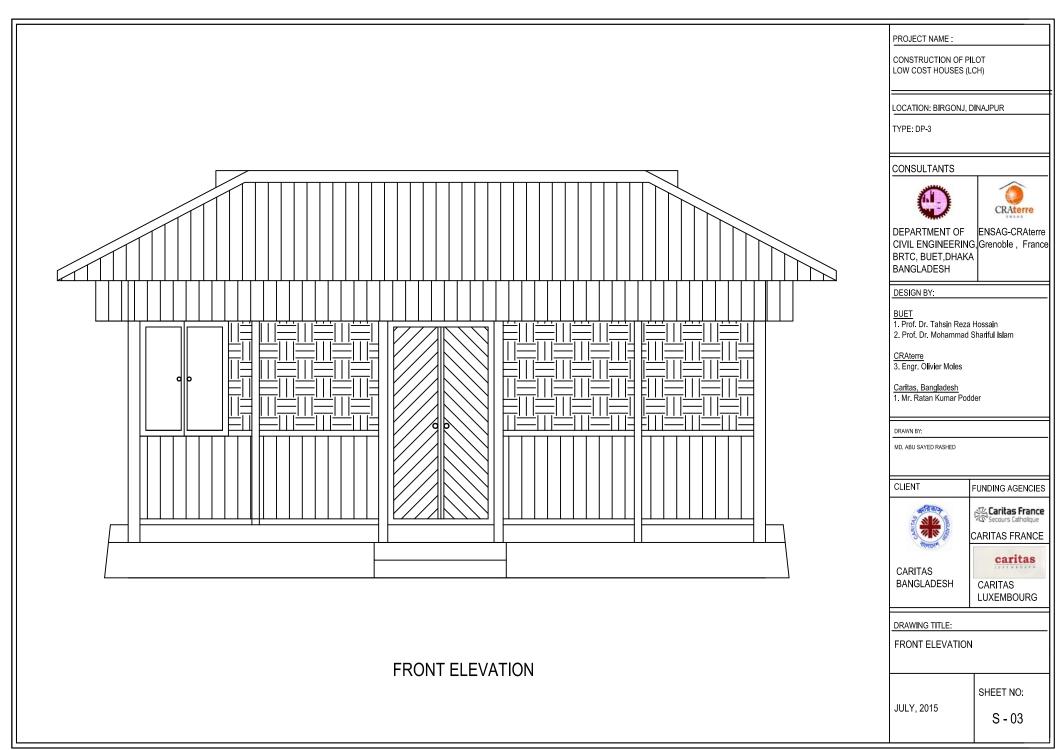
Treatment (bamboo & wood): Water treatment & partial chemical treatment



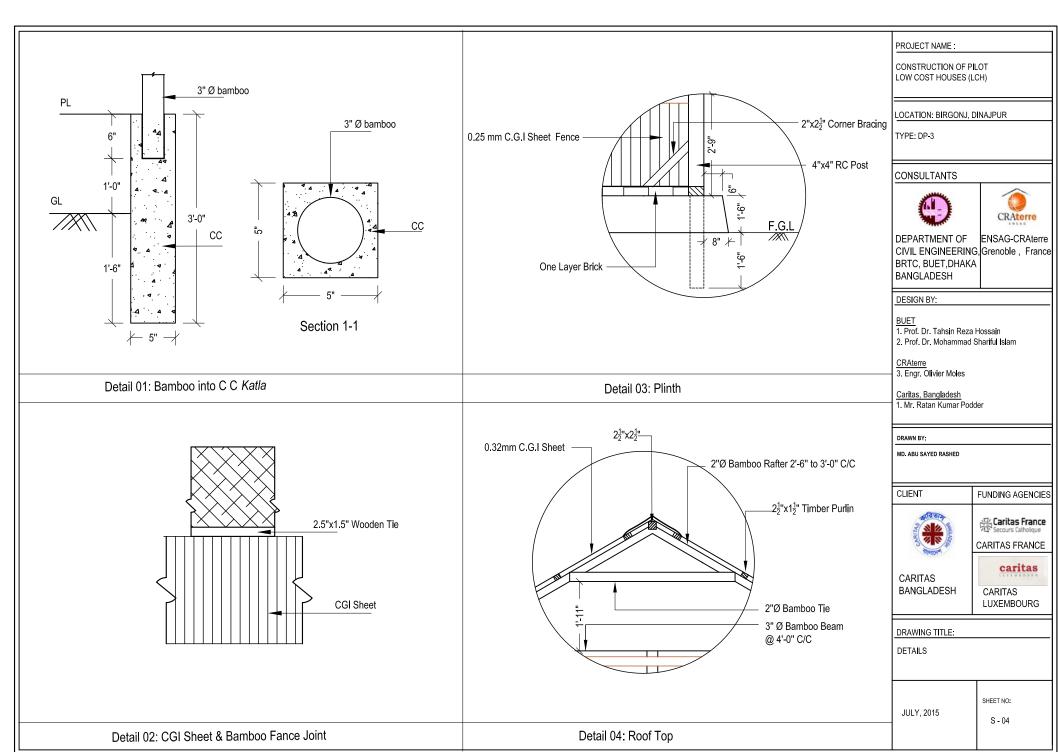
Completed House



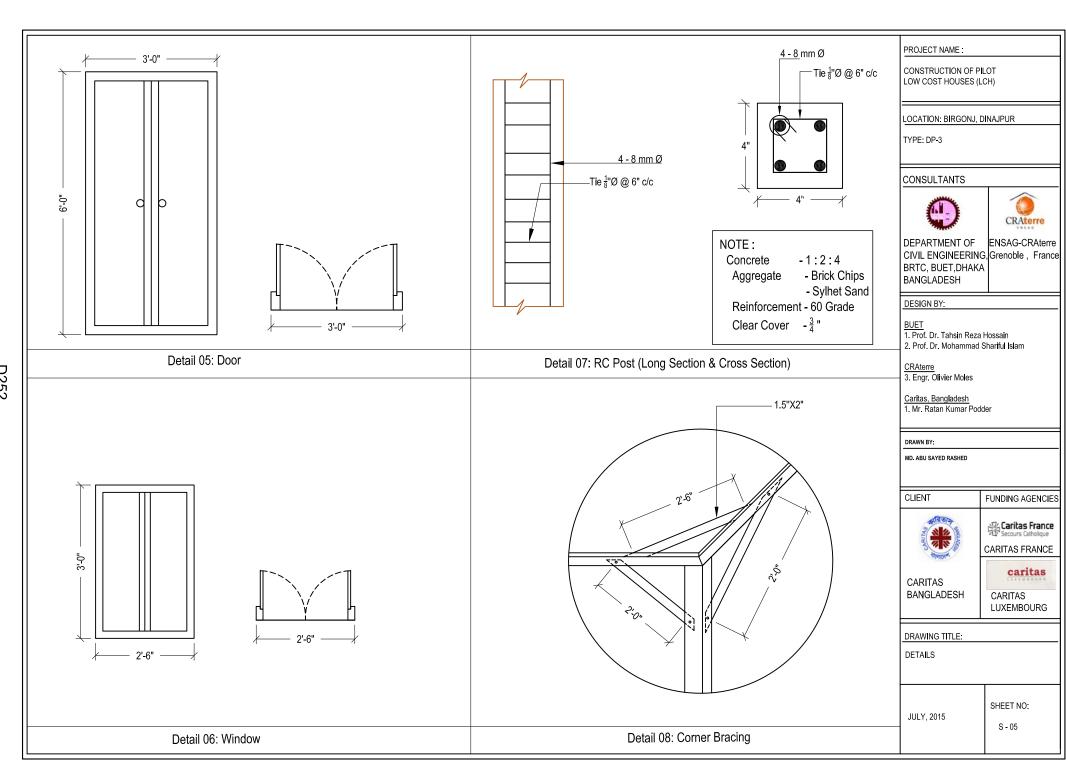












MEMBER SCHEDULE				
SL.	ITEMS NAME	DIMENSIONS	MATERIALS NAME	REMARKS
1.	Roof Cover	0.32 mm	CGI Sheet	
2.	Purlin	2"X1.5"	Timber	@ 2'-6" C/C
3.	Rafter	2" to 2.5" dia	Bamboo	@ 2'-6" TO 3'-6" C/C
4.	Center Rafter	2"x2.5"	Timber	
5.	Tie	2"x1.5" Timber & 2" dja bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 3'-0" to 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
6.	Roof Beam	2.5"x3.5" Timber & 3" dia bamboo	Timber & Bamboo	@ 4'-0" C/C (Alternate)
7.	Wall Plate	2"x3"	Timber	
8.	Corner Bracing	2"x2.5"	Timber	Both top and bottom
9.	Fance (Top)		Bamboo Mat	
10.	Fance (Bottom)	0.25 mm	CGI Sheet	3' height
11.	Interior Post	3" dia	Bamboo	With Katla
12.	Corner Post	4"x4"x11'-0"	R C	4-8 mm Ø 1:2:4 Concrete
13.	Fance Supporting Post	2" d i a	Bamboo	Without Katla
14.	Door	3'-0"x6'-0"	Timber	Position may be changed
15.	Window	2'-6"x3"-0"	Timber	Position may be changed

CONSTRUCTION OF PILOT LOW COST HOUSES (LCH)

LOCATION: BIRGONJ, DINAJPUR

TYPE: DP-3

CONSULTANTS





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ENSAG-CRAterre

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CLIENT	FUNDING AGENCIES	
WINDS	St. Caritas France	



72 Secours Catholique CARITAS FRANCE

CARITAS BANGLADESH

caritas CARITAS LUXEMBOURG

DRAWING TITLE:

MEMBER SCHEDULE

JULY, 2015

SHEET NO: